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ESTABLISHED 1857

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號十六百二第

日七十月四年亥癸

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1923. 五拜禮

號一月六年二十國民華中

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### TIME-TABLE

#### WEEK DAYS.

|                         |           |                  |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 7.00 a.m.               | 7.10 a.m. |                  |
| 7.30 "                  | 7.40 "    | every 15 minutes |
| 8.00 "                  | 8.10 "    | Stop             |
|                         | 8.30 "    | 10 "             |
|                         | 8.37 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 8.47 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 8.54 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 9.04 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 9.11 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 9.20 "    | Stopping         |
| 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. | 9.30 "    | every 10 minutes |
| 11.30 "                 | 11.40 "   | Stop             |
|                         | 12.40 "   | 15 "             |
|                         | 12.47 "   | Non Stop         |
|                         | 12.57 "   | Stopping         |
|                         | 1.04 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 1.13 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 1.20 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 1.30 "    | Stopping         |
| 1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  | 1.40 "    | every 10 minutes |
| 4.30 "                  | 4.40 "    | Stop             |
|                         | 4.50 "    | 15 "             |
|                         | 5.00 "    | 10 "             |
|                         | 5.10 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 5.17 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 5.27 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 5.34 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 5.44 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 5.51 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 6.01 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 6.10 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 6.20 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 6.27 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 6.37 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 6.44 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 6.54 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 7.01 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 7.11 "    | Non Stop         |
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|                         | 7.37 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 7.47 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 7.54 "    | Stopping         |
|                         | 8.03 "    | Non Stop         |
|                         | 8.10 "    | Stopping         |



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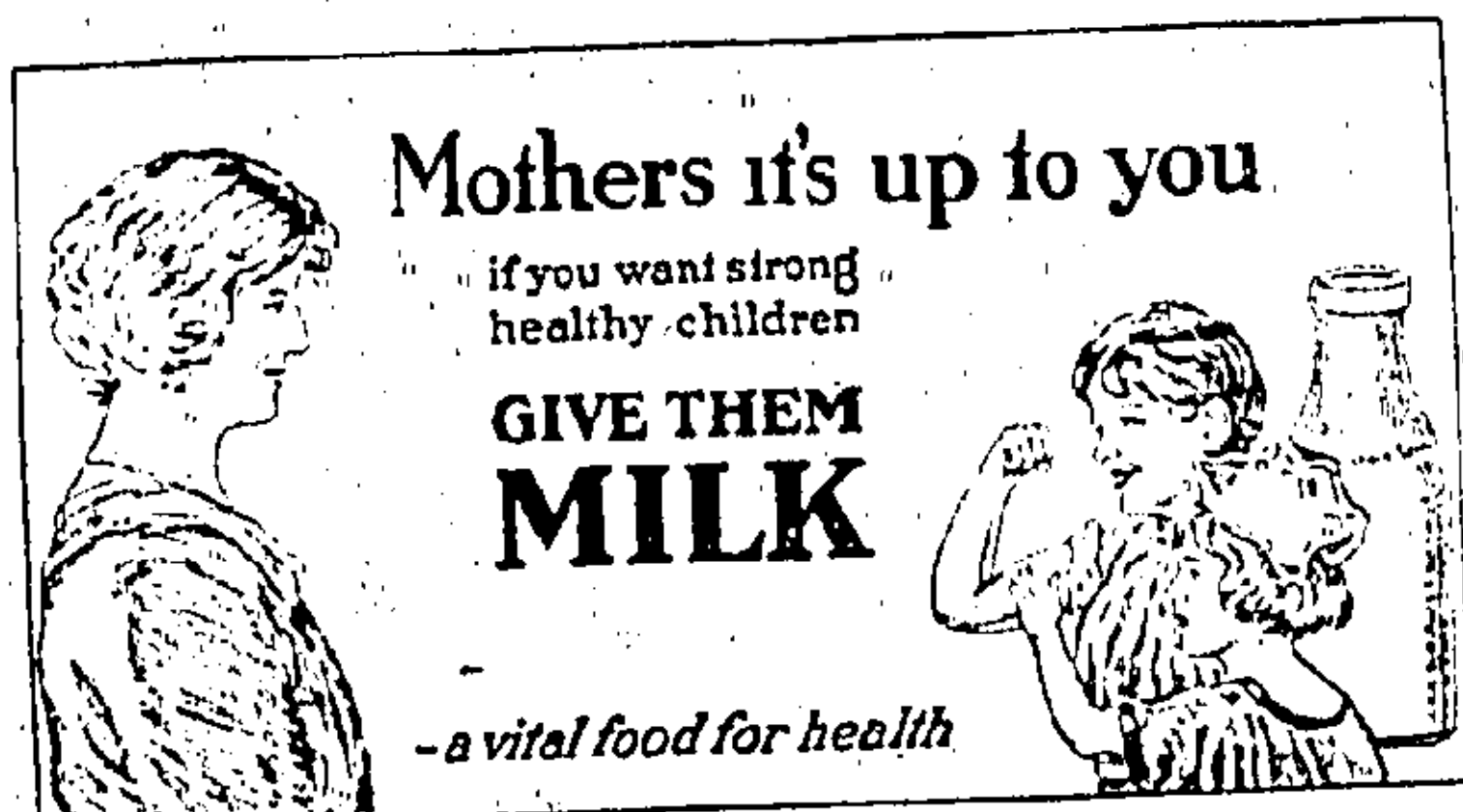
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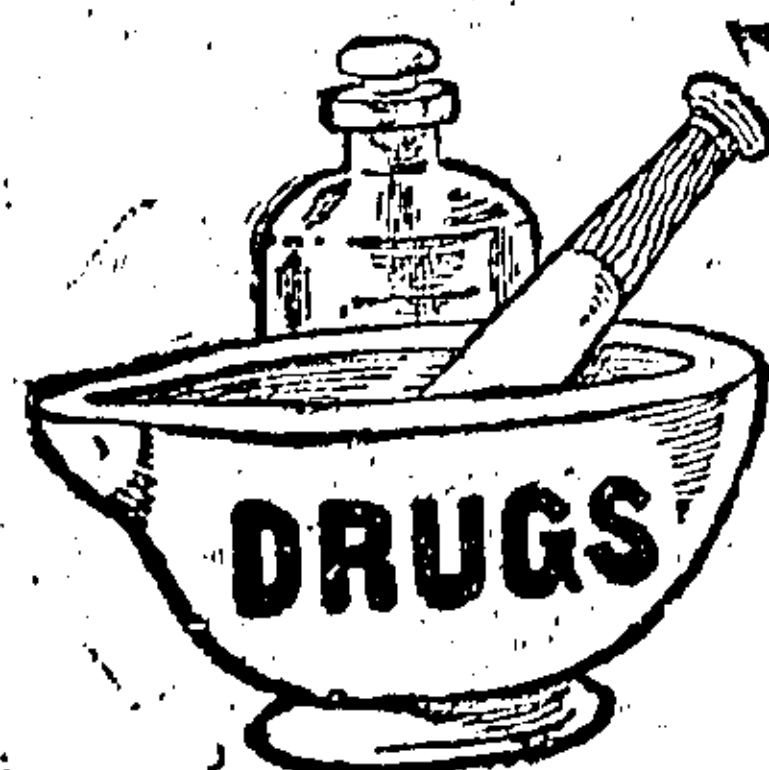
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## THE BANDITS' PRISONERS.

NEARLY A MONTH IN CAPTIVITY.

The following extracts are made from Northern papers:

### PAWNS IN THE POLITICAL GAME.

Mr. R. H. Rowlett, one of the captives at Patzeu, writes, under date May 21st, as follows to one of his friends in Shanghai:

Although I have no doubt the authorities are doing everything possible to effect our speedy release, it seems incredible that to-day, the 10th day of our captivity, we are, so far as we know, no nearer to freedom. Employment of armed forces seems to be out of the question if our lives are to be preserved and the matter seems to be one of bargaining and face-saving while we are held as pawns in the political game. Owing to the arrival of camp costs and the more regular service from the Relief Committee, our lot is made as bearable as possible, but for goodness sake don't let interest subside. We are living in one end of a room about 50 by 15, which is to say, my little party of three occupy one end and our guards the other. They are a noisy dirty lot, spitting and laughing day and night, covered with lice and fleas, and of course it is impossible to keep ourselves free from these pests. The water supply is very limited and we have no changes of clothing although we have to have supplies in a day or two. We are constantly told that it cannot be more than a question of a few days, but that has been the case since we resumed touch with our friends. I am sure you will do all you can to keep public interest at fever heat.

### MISERIES OF LIFE ON PATZEU.

The special correspondent of the N.Y. Daily News in a telegram from Tientsin, dated May 24th said:

In a letter to Mr. Modde, a German engineer resident here, Father Blues, the Catholic priest who has visited the bandit camp, mentions the bandits' surprise that nothing further has been done. One of the priests' servants went up to the camp and he was told by the chief to ask why no more proposals had been made. Father Blues replied that if the bandits would release Mr. Musso so that he could be attended by a doctor, he would do all in his power to help. The priest suggested that Mr. Musso could return to the camp if necessary.

### NEWS KEPT FROM BANDITS.

Another request the bandits have made, through the Relief Party's coolies, as well, I believe, as through Father Blues, is that newspapers should be sent up to Patzeu. Up to a day or two ago copies of the various papers were sent up, but since the news has been of rather a depressing nature, it was thought advisable not to send them. So that the captives should not be entirely without reading matter, the foreign news service was cut out and sent up, together with all the amusing articles that could be found.

That the bandits support the request for newspapers is taken as an indication that they have hitherto been closely following the trend of events outside, and consequently have been able to play their cards to the best advantage. It is intended to delete all reference to the Linchou outrage before sending the papers up to the camp.

Letters received from Patzeu yesterday make no mention of other captives being sent to the top of the mountain. All expressions of the hope that release will not be delayed much longer and references to the summit of the mountain describe it as very unsanitary.

Mr. Solomon mentions that the bandits say that the Chinese officials have been lying to the foreigners.

Major Pinger gives more detailed counts of the summit of Patzeu. He says he is unable to give the height of the mountain, but every morning the clouds and the fog far below and the other peaks in the district rising out above.

The top of the mountain is above acres in extent, and all around its off-trenches with dugouts, and a line of trenches with dugouts.

The water supply is contained in tanks, each capable of storing 500 gallons, while there are also a number of cisterns which are uncovered when the food, mostly bean cake and flour, is in a large building at the sufficient to withstand a long stay.

The only entrance or means of access to the top, is by a stairway built into the rock, and this is guarded by sentries.

### CHINESE PRISONERS AGONY.

The number of Chinese half of estimated by Major Pinger and 12 then being children being merely years old. Several of the disease living skeletons, wasted. Some rather than by actual year. All of them have been they are scaly and filthy, unspeakably miserable and listless, sitting on the straw beds all day and help them.

The foreigners were fear of the but are afraid to furnish supply guard cutting down of the danger of food, and also of catching disease sent up, they were placed in the chief Chinese prisoners in a dugout enabled them to get by the Chinese, which was first dugout is good. The ventilation also allowed to and the prisoners are plenty.

Major Pinger, and it is evident of soft soil formerly inhabited that the mountain is a VERY SORDID BANDIT HIDEOUT.

The letter has reached the N.Y. from a correspondent who would have a few facts about the band of kidnappers. Let us take off his green hat and let him speak for himself at foot of next column.)

## EARTHQUAKE ZONES.

DISTRIBUTION IN EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Writing in the *Geographical Journal*, C. D. says:—M. de Montessus de Ballore's seismic map of the world is based on a great catalogue of nearly 160,000 earthquakes. Of this number 91 per cent. originated along two narrow bands which occupy great circles of the earth—the Mediterranean or Alpine-Caucasian-Himalayan circle and the circum-Pacific or Ando-Japanese-Malayan circle. One of the points of intersection of these circles lies in the East Indian archipelago, which is one of the most unstable regions on the globe. Dr. S. W. Visser has recently published two important memoirs on the distribution of the earthquakes in the archipelago, the conclusions of which are here summarised.

### HIGH SEISMIC FREQUENCY.

During eleven years 1909-1922 234 earthquakes were recorded as far as the East Indian archipelago—30 in Western Sumatra, 353 in Western Java, 210 in Buru, Ceram, and Banda, 127 in New Guinea, and 23 in Borneo. The figures cannot be regarded as proportional to the different numbers that occurred in the different islands, for they depend on the density and civilisation of the population. It is clear, however, that the Moluccas are the central area of high seismic frequency, that marked by a high seismic frequency, that the figures are considerable for a country so scantily populated. Eastern Sumatra and all Borneo, except the Sumatra portion, is most free from earthquakes. More exact results are given by the records of seismographs at Batavia, Malabar, Manila, Sydney (Riverview), and Zikawei.

As a general rule the epicentres are situated on the sloping sides of deep oceanic troughs, though a few of them occur on land. The map reveals the prevalence of foretelling, in which great earthquakes originate. These are: (1) earthquakes off the coasts of the Indian and Western Java; (2) Southern Sumatra and the Pacific Ocean; (3) the Celebes, continued towards the south of Molucca; (4) the Philippine north in the southern and eastern archipelago; (5) Banda Sea; and (6) the borders of New Guinea. Few earthquakes occur on land or at sea far from the Indian Ocean.

In the first region the earthquakes emanate mainly from the trough in Sumatra and the islands to the west of the Sunda Strait; the Indian more than 400 kilometres few or less. The great earthquakes from the islands are connected with the slopes and especially with the submergence of the islands of the trough and Flores; those of Celebes Sumatra to the north of the Sunda Strait and those of the Moluccas with the island which border the Banda Sea. The important seismic region of the archipelago is that which lies to the south of the Sunda Strait.

### REMARKABLE ZONES.

Sumatra during the thirteen years 1909-1922 13 out of 550 earthquakes of intensities had inland epicentres. In Java 6 out of 78 earthquakes. In the distribution of the epicentres, the most part of the archipelago is marked by a great fracture which passes the Barisan mountain range to end to end of the island and along which occurs a series of longitudinal faults. In Java the distribution is less simple. Violent earthquakes occur on the slopes of the volcanoes, in the west of the island, especially Mount Gede and Mount Tjirimal. The earthquakes are, however, tectonic and not volcanic. Indeed, at the times of severe earthquakes, the activity of the volcanoes is either slight or altogether absent. Mount Gede alone showed some trace of activity during the earthquakes of 1911 and 1920.

In strong contrast with these remarkable earthquake zones are the aseismic districts of the archipelago. A large region, belonging to the Asiatic continent and including Eastern Sumatra, Northern Java, all Borneo, except the eastern coast, with the southern China Sea and the Java Sea, is practically free from earthquakes. The bottom of the Indian Ocean as some distance from land is probably aseismic. The bottom of the Arafura Sea, belonging to the Australian continent, is stable; so is the bed of the Pacific Ocean.

### THE ONLY POSSIBLE ARGUMENT.

Last summer a band of county "volunteers" who "protected" themselves by "Boxer" incantations caught and killed him.

The soldiers, always ready for any merit they can claim, cut off his head and hung the photograph in the city gates near by where it is still exposed.

The third brother has fled and turned priest.

Mei Yao, the present infamous leader, is preaching a kind of Bolshevism and will do anything, however cruel, for his own aggrandisement.

The pitiful sufferings of the whole countryside cry out to heaven for relief. On account of this man's training there is but one argument that will appeal to him and that is the need for him and his associates if he does not bring back the captives safely.

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Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,  
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(Private Secretary.)

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## THE FIRST MATCH.

The first match of the cricket season has been played. It happened the other evening on a stretch of earth as virgin as grass as the African veld. Behind the bowler's arm was a block of tenement houses. Now and again from the doors of these houses a Mrs. Jones or a Mrs. Carruthers would emerge, and after looking closely in to the heart of the conflict would shyly inquire, "Where's our Willy? Come in, you young devil; yer father wants yer." Thereupon some inglorious but by no means mute Hobbs discovered himself frustrated in the hour of triumph. He might at this point have wanted only a baggy four past cover to complete his century, and now out of the gaudy light of glory fate was snatching him. He had to surrender his militant bat, pass from the scene, and go home to fetch the coats up. "Yer can't have yer innin's out when yer gets back," was the fiat that was sure to come to his ears as he put his coat on. "Yer've given yer bat up!" There's where the canker gnawed.

This great game was not arranged for by Lord's and some other who was conducted not so much under the rules of Lord's as under Queen's-bury rules. A batsman who playing the ball would miss it, and it would third again, a huge brick wall on which three wickets were drawn in chalk. "Out!" would howl the bowler, who if he were big enough was also the umpire. And the field was invariably with him to a man. "Yer out! Give yer bat up!" Expulsion stared from the batsman's face as his "Out be blowed, it didn't never 'it nowhere near the wickets!" It he chanced to be a small batsman the bowler showed no inclination to bandy words. Down the pitch he would move to administer justice by strength of his right arm. "Give yer blinkin' bat up else yer'll cop it!" The batsman, some of Jenkins (old-fashioned Makepeace), had to go. Maybe he would depart not only from the crease but from the field altogether, announcing to the world as he went, and setting the tidings to a chant in the Lydian mode, "Bill Brown's a chent, or can't bowl for nuthink."

The wickets in the Olympian game were, as I have said, drawn in chalk on a wide wall. Whoever designed them plainly was a bowler himself. In the olden times at Hambledon the bowlers used to get up early in the morning and mark out the pitch on the "mobblies," bit of land they could find. In this match between Union Street and Summer Place the bowler had exercised a privilege that unlike that of the Hambledon men he gave his chalk freely to the erection of his wickets, which possessed immense height and width. Whenever the ball hit them it would be made white on one side. Batsmen who owned mother wit and the muscle to support it would parry the bowler's aggressive. "Out!" flung at them each time the ball beat the bat by demanding, with implicit irony, "Where's the chalk mark on the ball? Garn, that's not a noo mark on the ball! Garn, that's not a noo mark. It's them wickets wot we was usin' for practice last night. There's the noo wicket, my lad. Carry on. We've got yer licked this time! Play up, Union Street."

The match passed through widely different moods. It began with every combatant armed to the teeth, so to say. The bowler, before going into action, swung his arm round furiously. "Get ready, lads," he declaimed "Goin' ter bowl fast tonight; chuckin' googlies fer good." Meanwhile the batsman was seeking to get himself into an attitude he had once seen assumed by greatness at Old Trafford. "Ernest Tyd'sley," he said, and then he made sundry wonderful curves through the air with his bat, playing an imaginary ball wherever it was his fancy to direct it. The fieldmen drew a tight net round the bat—the nearest man to the wicket, it seemed, was the one most likely to get the bat, and in consequence an innings, at the fall of the first wicket. It so happened, though, that to-night Ernest Tyd'sley was in great form. He drove powerfully, and the match was stopped when Horace Wilkinson, the youngest combatant, climbed over Moggridge's wall and threw the ball back. There was a little more hot dispute here between bowler and batsman. "Yer out. It's allus 'out' over Moggridge's wall." Apparently this ruling had been rendered necessary by experience. Mr. Moggridge in the past having retained every ball that had disturbed his reflections on Form and Weights as he sat in his retreat in the summer evening's sun. But Tyd'sley placed himself beyond the law to-night. "It's my ball, and I'm out yer can orl put yer coats on and 'op it." And thus he persisted in his mastery at the crease. And as he did so a strange loathly fell on the fieldmen. Point and cover-point went in for wrestling, as a diversion; long field met Miss Auriol Tompkinson, and after a few courtier-like addresses to the lady as she went by, he shouted after her "Cedar mop!" which, one inferred, was an oblique reference to the way her mother had decreed she should wear her hair, in an ambitious moment, some months ago. Once the batsman hit a ball far across the brick-creak, and the person happened to be passing, "Thank yer, sir," howled the bowler. "Leave it—leave it, sir," howled the batsman, starting his fifth run. The parson hesitated, and then threw it back to the bowling crease. "Interferin' old —," murmured Tyd'sley. He was defeated at last, and the bat taken from him despite his assurance that he hadn't been ready. The game woke up here.

"Ow many are yer?" inquired the captain of Summer Place. "Thir'y-eight," responded Tyd'sley, dropping the bat in "Thir'y." "Yer've been putting 'em on," came the accusation from all over the field. Batsmen, it seems, are in Union Street League cricket trusted to keep their own score. "I mean twen'y-eight," admitted Tyd'sley, feeling the weight of evidence dead against him. As the light faded it was difficult to follow the contest to its crisis. Mrs. Jones or Mrs. McDermott did great damage now from their respective door-steps. Even those spared to fight on got a little confused. "Yer've 'ad yer innin's out! Get out of it!" The cry went up time and again into the darkening sky. Then suddenly over the field flashed rumours of the first importance to those that had no coats to fetch up.

"Chips and fried fish is ready at 'Liddleston's." This indeed meant the end. (It was, at any rate, usually chips and fried fish that caused play to be abandoned for the day amongst boys of a score or so years ago; in our times perhaps the second house at the pictures serves the same purpose, but what a poor substitute. Memory still holds that whiff of vinegar, the squelching noise as one shook the bottle, and the hailstone rattle of the salt out of those capacious tin pastors.) Union Street and Summer Place now went their opposite ways, but as they did so the ancient feud broke out again, with derision the weapon, and continued till the strongest lungs could not penetrate the distance and the houses between foe and foe. The more or less Parthian thrusts were: "Call yerself Tyd'sley—wait till we get yer on our middin'." "Our Willie, come and get the coal up!" (Very meekly, this.) "Summer Place!—garn! Our's is a nice 'ome, ours is!" "Chickens in Manchester Guardian."

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## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| MAY 31st, 1923.                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banks ..... | 1,035 ss.       |
| Steamboats .....                  | 41 b.           |
| "Star" Ferries .....              | 52½ b.          |
| Whampoa Docks .....               | 15½ b.          |
| Hongkong Hotels .....             | 26½ b.          |
| Humphreys Estates .....           | 225½/26 ss.     |
| Shanghai Cottons .....            | 93 b.           |
| Oriental .....                    | 6 b.            |
| Cements .....                     | 23.10 b.        |
| Dairy Farms .....                 | 25½ b.          |
| Waterboats .....                  | 17½ b.          |
| Watsons .....                     | 18½ b.          |
| China Lights (New) .....          | 114½/114.60 ss. |
| Hongkong Trams .....              | 23 b.           |
| Peak Tramways .....               | 10½ b.          |
| b—buyers; s—sellers; ss—sales.    |                 |

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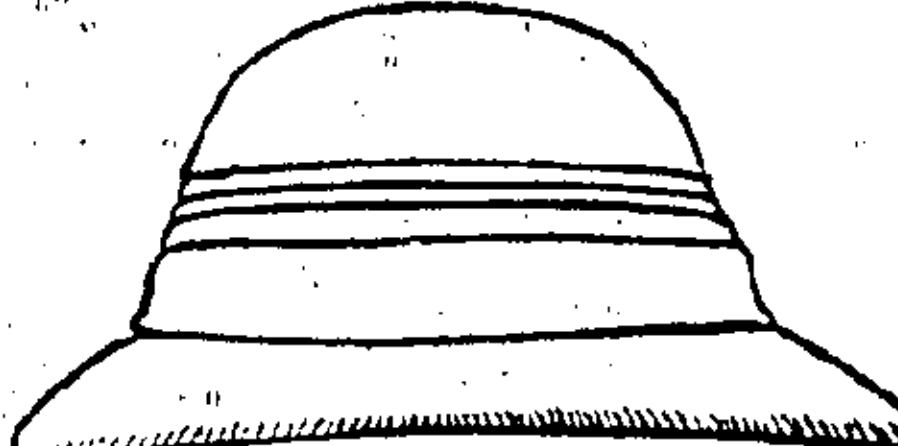
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### THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

#### COLONIAL TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1922.

The annual Report of the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E.) was laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday. It reads as follows:

**REVENUE.**  
 The total revenue for the year amounted to \$22,291,063 being \$3,014,953 more than the estimate and \$4,562,923 more than the revenue in 1921. Compared with that year there were increases under all the heads except Rent of Government Property.

2.—The principal sub-heads showing excess over the estimate are as follows:

|                                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Assessed Taxes                      | \$ 99,572 |
| (b) Hawkers' Licences                   | 35,381    |
| (c) Liquor Duties                       | 127,390   |
| (d) Opium Monopoly                      | 2,051,303 |
| (e) Stamps                              | 465,675   |
| (f) Tobacco Duties                      | 360,177   |
| (g) Water Excess Supply and Meter Rents | 89,326    |
| (h) Postage                             | 83,654    |
| (i) Railway                             | 81,296    |
| (j) Interest                            | 139,291   |
| (k) Land Sales                          | 1,087,894 |

The increases are due (a) to new buildings, (b) revision of licence fees, (c) increase of duty, (d) increased sale, (e) probate duty, (f) increase of duty, (g) scale of fees increased, (h) increase of business, (i) more traffic during the summer strike, (k) more lands being disposed of.

3.—The principal deficits compared with the Estimates were:—

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) Annulment                        | \$ 8,542 |
| (b) Medical Examination of Emigrants | 27,526   |

#### EXPENDITURE.

4.—The total expenditure brought to account amounted to \$18,563,003 being \$1,635,977 less than the estimate, and \$2,252,351 more than the expenditure in 1921.

Compared with the estimates there were savings under fourteen heads.

Miscellaneous expenditure exceeded the estimate by \$1,099,589 mainly due to:—

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| University               | \$293,000.00 |
| Transport of Government  | 119,801.97   |
| Servants                 | 127,105.10   |
| Wages                    | 59,394.37    |
| Expenses of Strike       | 55,371.08    |
| Food Control Expenses    | 393,818.26   |
| Loss on Subsidiary coins | \$958,581.68 |

Military expenditure exceeded the estimate by \$553,286 due to increase in revenue.

5.—The Education Department decreased \$116,892 on account of unpaid Building Grant and other savings while Public Works Extraordinary saved \$3,035,665 because the programme of works placed in the Estimates was not carried out.

6.—The revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by a sum of \$3,728,060.

7.—The following statement shows the Liabilities and Assets on the 31st December, 1922:—

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Liabilities.</b>      |                        |
| Deposits not available   | \$ 957,007.15          |
| Postal agencies          | 35,636.42              |
| Shipping Control account | 2,231,204.11           |
| Suspense account         | 1,194.00               |
| <b>Total liabilities</b> | <b>\$ 3,225,041.68</b> |
| Balance                  | 12,658,612.41          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>\$15,883,654.09</b> |

#### ASSETS.

|                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Subsidiary coins              | \$ 1,825,393.47        |
| Advances                      | 952,082.46             |
| Building loans                | 966,700.00             |
| Imprest                       | 3,197.53               |
| House service account         | 7,715.84               |
| Crown Agents' deposit account | 5,099,423.99           |
| Unallocated stores (P.W.D.)   | 452,762.16             |
| Unallocated stores (Railway)  | 214,500.02             |
| Coal account                  | 42,087.20              |
| Investment account            | 5,752,196.18           |
| Balance at Banks              | 603,279.16             |
| Crown Agents' current account | 22,835.96              |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>\$15,883,654.09</b> |

#### \*—Invested as follows:—

|                                      |                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hongkong 6 per cent. War Loan, 1921  | 28, value of stock, \$120,000; actual value, \$120,000; market value, \$120,000. |
| 4 per cent. funding loan, 1920-1922  | value of stock, \$235,000; actual value, \$235,000; market value, \$235,000.     |
| 10 per cent. funding loan, 1921-1922 | value of stock, \$235,000; actual value, \$235,000; market value, \$235,000.     |

7.—The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure during the last three years:—

|             | 1920       | 1921       | 1922       |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Revenue     | 14,689,672 | 17,728,132 | 22,291,063 |
| Expenditure | 14,480,594 | 15,759,652 | 18,563,003 |
| Surplus     | 200,078    | 1,968,480  | 3,728,060  |

[\*—The Report gives the total for five years, but, owing to exigencies of space we give but three.—Ed.]

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

8.—The Inscribed Stock Loans of 1893 and 1906 amount to \$1,455,735 and the Sinking Fund now stands at \$230,591 being \$21,188 more than the amount at credit of that fund at the end of 1921.

The local Loan (under Ordinance No. 12 of 1910) stands at \$3,000,000 with a Sinking Fund of \$906,000 and \$23,057 sterling.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

9.—The total receipts and payments in the Treasury books during the year were \$24,480,410 and \$23,854,325 respectively. The figures not accounted for under revenue and expenditure relate to transactions under various heads such as Deposits, Advances, Subsidiary Coin, Unallocated Stores, etc.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### FANLING EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, in his annual report for the year 1922 makes the following reference to the experimental garden at Fanling:—

A further portion of this garden, which stands on the site of old padi land, was levelled, terraced and the required new channels and paths made.

As plants of "Hill Mongsteem" *Garcinia obtusifolia* were collected from Wong Nei Chong and planted in the garden. These trees in their natural state bear a heavy crop of small fruits which find a ready sale among the natives; it is possible that the fruit may increase in size and quality if grown under good conditions for a few years.

Onion seed, obtained direct from Tepe, was sown and produced a heavy crop of onions of good quality; this crop is always watched and discussed with great interest by the natives of adjoining villages, but up to the present nobody has undertaken the growing of onions on anything but a very small scale.

A crop of Tobacco was grown and after being harvested was removed to the Botanic Gardens for use as an insecticide.

1,000 young plants of the improved variety of Pineapple known as "Smooth Cayenne" were procured from Honolulu and planted in a temporary bed; the old plants of this variety continue to produce large fruit of excellent flavour and quality generally.

With a view to encouraging the growing of vegetables in the New Territories, a plot of land adjoining the school at Tai Wai was partly laid out and planted with onion seed by the scholars assisted by employees of this Department; this is the first attempt at formation of school gardens and a fair amount of interest appeared to be taken in the experiment by the schoolmaster and his scholars.

The Custard Apples (*Annona reticulata*) produced a good crop of fruit of good size and quality.

The Bananas suffered somewhat from the drought and had to be watered heavily daily throughout the driest months of the year, also during these months a proportion of the fair crop of fruit was split and scorched by the heat of the sun.

A number of consignments of fruits from the "Banian" (*Ficus religiosa*) containing "Fig Wasps" were supplied to the Entomologist, Forestry Department, Honolulu. These insects are liberated among the wild trees of Ficus there, with the object of securing the fertilization of the flowers and consequent natural growth of young trees in the reservoir catchment area.

### THE RATEABLE VALUE OF HONGKONG.

The Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, Treasurer and Assessor, in his report on the assessment for the year 1923-1924 says:—

By Order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council a new valuation of the whole Colony has been made and the whole Colony has thereby been increased from \$19,805,929 to \$21,059,700 an addition of \$1,253,771 or 6.33 per cent.

The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 75 monthly, as compared with 93 last year.

The following comparative statement shows the rateable value of the Colony of Hongkong in each of the ten years from 1914-1915 to 1923-1924 inclusive:—

| Year. | Rateable Value. | Percentage Increase or Decrease in Rateable Value as compared with previous year. |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|         |            |                 |
|---------|------------|-----------------|
| 1914-15 | 14,410,103 | 15.57 Increase. |
| 1915-16 | 14,287,245 | 0.85 Decrease.  |
| 1916-17 | 14,282,186 | 0.03 do.        |
| 1917-18 | 14,410,133 | 0.89 Increase.  |
| 1918-19 | 15,658,736 | 8.52 do.        |
| 1919-20 | 16,201,801 | 4.35 do.        |
| 1920-21 | 17,103,959 | 6.77 do.        |
| 1921-22 | 18,086,690 | 7.40 do.        |
| 1922-23 | 19,805,929 | 9.51 do.        |
| 1923-24 | 21,059,700 | 6.33 do.        |

In the ten years 1914-1915 to 1923-1924 the rateable value of the Colony has increased by \$6,649,597 or 40.59 per cent.

10.—Subsidiary coins in stock on the 31st December were as follows:—

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 20 cents     | \$ 80,000       |
| 10 "         | 469,192         |
| 5 "          | 237,599         |
| Copper       | 6,500           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>\$15,270</b> |

The nominal amount of coins in circulation is \$18,789,370, and the market value is now practically par.

11.—The local circulation in December of notes of the three Banks having authorized issues was as follows:—

|                                              |                     |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation    | \$4,974,774         |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | 11,239,602          |
| Mercantile Bank of India, Limited            | 1,304,413           |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>\$43,678,789</b> |

The specie in reserve came to \$32,500,000.

12.—The rate of exchange for the estimates was taken at 2/6 whereas the average rate for purposes of conversion in the Treasury books was 2/6.

### HONGKONGS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following items are taken from the Report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports (Mr. J. D. Lloyd) for the year 1922:—

**LIQUORS CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.**  
 The net revenue collected under the Liquors Ordinance from Duties and Licensed Warehouses during 1922 was \$1,496,750.01 as compared with \$1,040,637.01 for 1921.

The general details are as follows:—

|                                   | 1922                  | 1921                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Duties on European liquors        | 458,374.30            | 331,183.58            |
| Duties on Chinese liquors         | 730,888.15            | 702,563.46            |
| Licensed warehouse fees—house     | 7,354.17              | 6,730.00              |
| Licensed warehouse over-time fees | 202.00                | 140.00                |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,196,750.01</b> | <b>\$1,040,637.01</b> |

#### TOBACCO ORDINANCES.

The net revenue collected under the Tobacco Ordinance was \$1,474,677.50 as compared with \$1,032,091.11 for 1921. Special measures were taken with good results to deal with very prevalent smuggling of cigarettes.

The general details are as follows:—

|                                   | 1922                  | 1921                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Duties on Tobacco                 | 1,461,304.00          | 1,031,568.30          |
| Licensed warehouse fees—house     | 1,962.50              | 1,818.75              |
| Licensed warehouse over-time fees | 93.00                 | 72.00                 |
| Retailers' licences               | 7,504.00              | 7,596.00              |
| Manufacturers' licences           | 730.00                | 744.00                |
| Importers' licences               | 84.00                 | 132.00                |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,474,677.50</b> | <b>\$1,032,091.11</b> |

#### OPIMUM MONOPOLY.

The revenue for 1922 was \$3,551,305.35 as compared with \$2,638,107.99 in 1921. The price of prepared opium remained unchanged during the year. The increase in revenue is a very fair measure of the amount of illicit opium consumed in the Colony in 1922 to 1921 and is no doubt largely due to the stringent steps taken to suppress illicit opium divans, where the greater part of the smuggled opium is consumed.

#### TRADE STATISTICS.

The total trade (excluding Treasure) for 1922 amounted to \$122,191,827 as compared with \$125,824,030 for 1921. Of this amount Imports were valued at \$61,213,383 (as against \$58,143,059 for 1921) and Exports at \$60,978,464 (as against \$67,680,971 for 1921).

Treasure imported during 1922 amounted to \$2,717,616 (including \$1,513,714 of Gold and \$1,203,902 of Silver). Treasure exported during 1922 amounted to \$24,164,591 (including \$19,974,775 of Gold and \$4,189,816 of Silver).

Complete figures will be found in the Annual Trade Return for 1922, from which the following items may be of interest:—

#### Imports.

|  | Value. |
|--|--------|
|--|--------|

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Good.                                         |             |
| Chinese Medicines (not specially mentioned)   | \$1,200,534 |
| Cigarettes                                    | 648,296     |
| Coal                                          | 1,825,700   |
| Cotton, dyed, plain (not specially mentioned) | 312,261     |
| Fish and fishery products (other)             | 948,572     |
| Flour (wheat)                                 | 1,732,240   |
| Fuel oil                                      | 233,254     |
| Ginseng                                       | 680,087     |
| Kerosene                                      | 2,084,560   |
| Leather, sole                                 | 579,292     |
| Manures, chemical and mineral                 | 323,750     |
| Matches                                       | 338,235     |
| Peanuts                                       | 371,608     |
| Peanut oil                                    | 470,982     |
| Rice in husk (Padi)                           | 1,032,385   |
| Rice, white                                   | 622,861     |
| Rice, broken                                  | 2,667,371   |
| Rice cargo                                    | 1,280,623   |
| Rice, white                                   | 6,766,148   |
| Silk piece goods                              | 1,164,179   |
| Sugar, raw                                    | 5,307,058   |
| Sugar, refined                                | 685,672     |
| Tin slabs and ingots                          | 1,324,978   |
| Tobacco, raw                                  | 380,187     |
| Vermicelli                                    | 550,803     |
| Yarn, cotton                                  | 5,612,732   |

#### Exports.

|  | Value. |
|--|--------|
|--|--------|

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Good.                                        |            |
| Cement                                       | \$ 287,607 |
| Chinese Medicines (not specially mentioned)  | 1,140,100  |
| Cigarettes                                   | 1,316,783  |
| Coal                                         | 353,325    |
| Cosmetics and perfumery                      | 1,001,225  |
| Cottons dyed plain (not specially mentioned) | 672,907    |
| Firecrackers                                 | 1,382,373  |
| Fish and fishery products (other)            | 1,578,263  |
| Flour (wheat)                                | 347,933    |
| Gunny bags                                   | 346,770    |
| Hosiery                                      | 2,283,687  |
| Kerosene                                     | 656,602    |
| Leather, sole                                | 437,918    |
| Mats, other kinds                            | 434,599    |
| Matches                                      | 334,937    |
| Paperware                                    | 246,755    |
| Rattans                                      | 990,769    |
| Rice meal (rice bran)                        | 1,118,221  |
| Rice in husk (Padi)                          | 2,345,558  |
| Rice, broken                                 | 1,221,146  |
| Rice cargo                                   | 526,612    |
| Rice glutinous                               | 5,700,219  |
| Rice, white                                  | 622,828    |
| Shirts, white (40/43 yds.)                   | 1,135,136  |
| Silk piece goods                             | 354,277    |
| Sugar, raw                                   | 7,772,342  |
| Sugar, refined                               | 4,546,703  |
| Tin slabs and ingots                         | 561,417    |
| Tobacco, prepared, native                    | 1,898,771  |
| Vermicelli                                   | 241,252    |
| Yarn, cotton                                 | 4,001,102  |

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### COMPANY MEETING.

#### THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY LTD.

##### KOWLOON'S CALL FOR AN IMPROVED SERVICE.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the "Star" Ferry Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., yesterday morning. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presiding. There were also present, Mr. A. O. Lang (Director), Mr. W. S. Brown (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. J. T. Bagram, U. S. Greenhill, E. Sadick, J. Hooper and J. Hyde.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I will, with your permission, follow the usual custom and take them as read.

The earnings for the past year show a satisfactory increase on the previous year, and the balance available for appropriation is \$193,620.20, which includes \$34,010.41 brought forward from last year. Your Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of \$2.00 per share, and a bonus of \$2.00 per share, amounting to \$160,000.00, leaving \$33,609.79 to be carried forward to this year's account, and I trust this will meet with your approval.

A letter was received recently from the Kowloon Resident's Association, drawing attention to the congestion during the busy hours. Your Directors are doing everything possible to cater for the requirements of the public with their present launches, but they have recognized for some time that the growth of the community in Kowloon calls for an improved service, and in order to meet the present day needs, they had plans prepared for larger boats, capable of transporting motor cars at the same time as passengers.

The Government have also been considering a service of a similar nature to run between Jordan Road and a point near the terminus of the present Yau-mai Ferries.

There are many difficulties to be contended with in carrying out the proposal that your Directors have had in mind, and now that it seems probable that there will be another ferry service in the near future, it is thought better to wait to see the outcome of that before carrying out any extensive development of our own service. Your Directors are, therefore, having the present launches thoroughly overhauled, so that they will be fit for service for some years.

The cost of re-conditioning the launches amounts to a considerable sum. To provide for this, a Special Repairs Fund has been created, and to this Fund \$75,000.00 has been credited from 1922 profits. In view of the heavy expenditure on the boats, which will considerably enhance their value, it has not been thought necessary to write down the value of them any further at the present time.

During the year, a donation of \$1,000.00 was made to the War Memorial Fund, and I trust this will meet with your approval.

I do not think there is anything further in regard to the accounts that calls for comment, and I therefore beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. A. O. Lang seconded the adoption of the report and accounts and this was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. L. S. GREENHILL, seconded by Mr. E. SADICK, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard was re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year on the motion of Mr. J. Hooper, seconded by Mr. H. Hyde.

This was all the business before the meeting.

#### WAICHOW CAPTURED.

It is officially announced at Canton that Dr. Sun Yat Sen's forces have captured Waichow, the headquarters of General Chen Chiung-ming's troops. They entered the city after two days' fighting, and after a day's rest will advance towards Haifung and Lukfung.

An official communiqué issued late on Wednesday evening stated that the situation at Shikang is quite normal, and that the enemy have retreated in disorder up the river. The Constitutional forces had received orders to commence pursuit of the enemy yesterday morning.

#### GENERAL.

Apart from the unprecedented number of opium seizures, Revenue Officers in the course of their duties seized 786 gallons of Chinese wine, 150 bottles of European liquors, 569 lbs. of Chinese tobacco, 854 lbs. of foreign tobacco, 11,630 cigars, 1,914,268 cigarettes, 217 arms of various kinds, 54,697 rounds of ammunition and 41 lottery tickets.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—

His Excellency, THE GOVERNOR (Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).  
Colonel C. W. DAVEY, C.M.G., D.S.O. (temporarily Commanding the Troops).  
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.  
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E., (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).  
Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).  
Hon. Mr. H. T. JACKMAN (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.  
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK.  
Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTTEWALL.  
Hon. Mr. CHAM SUI-KI.  
Mr. S. B. McELDERY (Clerk of Council).

## ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

## AN INVESTIGATIVE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I have been asked by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to present an R.N.R. decoration to Lieut.-Commander Henry James. Lieut. Commander HENRY JAMES attended and H.E. the Governor invested him with the decoration and shook hands.

## NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon. CHAM SUI-KI and the Hon. Mr. H. T. JACKMAN took the oath and signed the roll on taking their seats as members of the Council.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed by the President.

## A PETITION.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Are there any petitions?

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK: Your Excellency, I beg leave to lay upon the table a petition which has been presented by the occupants of Bellios Terrace to this Council in connection with the pending Bill for the amendment of the Rents Ordinance, 1922. A copy of this petition has been circulated to honourable members and the original has been forwarded by me to the Clerk of Council.

The petition read as follows:—

We, the undersigned occupants of Bellios Terrace, being together with our families over 200 persons, beg leave to petition the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council that some law may be passed to prevent us from being turned out of our present houses until we are able to obtain suitable accommodation elsewhere at reasonable rates. Such a legislative provision ought, we submit, to be inserted in the pending Bill to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1922, for the relief not only of your Petitioners but also of others in similar circumstances.

Your Petitioners, have received notice to quit expiring on the 1st August, 1933.

We pray, therefore, that the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council will kindly grant to your Petitioners and to others in the like case, the relief aforesaid.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

(40 signatures.)

## PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—

Order made by the Governor in Council under the Highways Ordinance, 1910, made on April 26th, 1933.

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 13 of the Summary Offences Ordinance 1945, made on May 10th.

Resolution made by the Legislative Council on May 1st under the provisions of section 7 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916.

Resolution made by the Legislative Council on May 10th under the provisions of section 35 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

Regulation relating to Hawkers, made by the Governor in Council under section 2 of the Licensing Ordinance, 1937.

\*All the foregoing orders and regulations have been published in the Government Gazette.

Report of the Finances for the year 1932.

Report on the Assessment for the year 1932-1934.

Report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year 1932.

Report of the Land Officer for the year 1932.

Report of the Harbour Master for the year 1932.

Report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports for the year 1932.

Report of the Police Magistrate's Courts for the year 1932.

Report on the New Territories for the year 1932.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1932.

Quarterly return of expenses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure.

## FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 27 to 33 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY by command of H.E. the Governor, also laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee No. 3 and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

## THE RENTS' ORDINANCE AMENDMENT BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1922. He said: The guiding principle adopted in this Bill is a negative one, namely, not to extend the Rents Ordinance to any new class of cases. The amendments proposed to be made by this Bill are, therefore, details intended to carry out better the intentions of the principal Ordinance. The three chief amendments are contained in paragraph (d) of clause 6, in clause 8 and in clause 9. Those three amendments all deal with the reconstruction notice to quit: that is, a notice given by a landlord who intends to reconstruct his house to such an extent as to make it a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. The paragraph dealing with the notice is paragraph (f) of sub-section 1 of section 4. That paragraph provides that the owner can turn his tenant out only if the reconstruction intended is such as to make the reconstructed building technically a new building within the definition of that term in Ordinance No. 1 of 1903. That definition is a technical one and it is very difficult very often for a tenant to ascertain whether the intended reconstruction will or will not have the effect of making the building a new building. Undoubtedly some landlords have improperly used this notice. They have, in some cases, served notices to quit when the reconstruction intended was not such as to make the building a new building. Paragraph (d) of clause 6 is an attempt to safeguard the tenants in respect of this notice and proposes to provide that with the reconstruction notice to quit the landlord must also serve a copy of a certificate obtained from the Building Authority to the effect that the reconstruction intended will have the effect of making the building technically a new building. The tenant will therefore know that at all events the reconstruction which the landlord declares his intention to carry out will have that effect. It is hoped that this will check certain number of either careless or fraudulent notices to quit given under section 4 (1) (f) of the principal Ordinance.

Clause 9 is also intended to check an improper use of this same paragraph 4 (1) (f) of the principal Ordinance. It is proposed to insert a new section in the principal Ordinance providing that, if a landlord gives a reconstruction notice to quit under that paragraph which fails to comply with the provisions of the paragraph, he shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000, unless he can prove that failure to comply with the provisions of the paragraph was due to a bona-fide mistake and that he was acting bona-fide throughout.

The third amendment which I have referred to is that contained in clause 8. Section 21 of the principal Ordinance provides that a reconstruction notice to quit, served on the tenant of the whole house, binds also the sub-tenants. That seems only reasonable because the landlord does not always know who the sub-tenants are and the sub-tenants may, of course, change from day to day. The section, however, leaves a loophole by which the intention of the Ordinance to give the landlord possession of the building he intends to reconstruct may be defeated. If the principal tenant, having received his notice, fails to go out at the end of three months the landlord is to bring an action against him before he can obtain possession of the premises. He gets his judgment against the tenant and, of course, on that judgment he may turn the tenant out, and if the tenant does not go the bailiff can turn him out. But it is doubtful whether that judgment against the tenant of the whole house binds the sub-tenants. It is arguable that even after the expiration of three months' notice, and even after judgment has been obtained against the tenant of the whole house, the landlord may possibly have to present separate actions against the whole of the sub-tenants. That seems unreasonable and it might lead to the landlord being kept out of the premises indefinitely. Clause 8 accordingly proposes to provide that any order or judgment given against the principal tenant of a house in consequence of any reconstruction notice to quit shall bind also

all the sub-tenants of that principal tenant. In case there may be cases of hardship through sub-tenants not knowing of the proceedings, there is a provision added that the Court in its discretion may suspend temporarily the execution of any such order or judgment against any particular sub-lessee. Under that, a sub-lessee, if he has not had enough notice will be given a short time to obtain new premises before he is turned out.

The other amendments are all explained fully in the Objects and Reasons. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

## POLICE SUPERVISION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for police supervision of certain persons.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and on the Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

## FEES FOR CERTIFICATES TO CHINESE GOING ABROAD.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the imposition of fees for the issue of certificates to Chinese proceeding to foreign countries.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and, on Council resuming it was read a third time and passed.

## INCORPORATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE M.C.A.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, K.C., moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK seconded and the motion was agreed to.

When the Bill was considered in Committee a slight amendment was made in clause 3, and on the Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

## THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The Council will adjourn until this day week at 2.30 p.m.

The Hon. POLLOCK: I do not know whether my honourable friends will present the Chinese on this Council, considering that that is a sufficient adjournment in connection with the Rents Bill.

The Hon. Mr. KOTTEWALL: I should like a little longer time. The matter has already been referred to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other section of the Chinese community have been asked to represent their views.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: How long would you like?

Mr. KOTTEWALL: I ask for a fortnight.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The Council will adjourn until this day fortnight at 2.30 p.m.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

## A KOWLOON CEMETERY OR RESIDENTIAL AREA.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Buildings, Sexton Quarters, Kowloon Cemetery.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: These are quarters for the sextons in the large new cemetery which is being set aside by the Town Planning Committee at Kowloon.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: In connection with this point, I do not know whether this is the particular cemetery I have in mind, I understand; Sir, there is a movement on foot to suggest to the Government that the site of this cemetery be removed to a more remote position and to develop this particular site for building purposes. I have been communicating as Chairman of the Housing Commission, with Mr. E. P. de V. Soares, who has certain plans which he desires to bring before the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Mr. Soares has been in communication with the Government at great length.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: By his letter I understood he was to communicate further on the subject. I should like the question to stand over, if there is no objection.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY intimated that he had no objection, and consideration of the recommendation was postponed.

## PURCHASE OF FILTERING SAND.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Waterworks, (24) Maintenance of Aberdeen.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The vote is \$1,000, which is normally sufficient, but it has been unexpectedly necessary to purchase 110 cubic yards of filtering sand which cost \$750.

Approved.

## LIGHT MOTOR ROLLERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$12,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, 2 rollers including charges for assembling, etc.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: These were approved by the Council and provided for last year. They are two small motor-rollers, weighing about 8½ tons, for the New Territories and country roads. One is now employed in New Territory and the other on Stubbs Road.

Approved.

## LEVELS OF LAND AT TAIPO MARKET.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous, (113) Miscellaneous Works.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: This is in connection with the reclamation at Taiipo Market. A large number of lots on the second reclamation were sold last November at a high price, with the ordinary proviso that they must be raised to the Public Works Department levels. It was anticipated that that would be a matter of a few inches or a foot at the most.

In the meantime the Public Works Department have altered the levels considerably. They have raised the level several feet and that, of course, was not anticipated. It is considered fair that the Government should expend money on putting the levels to the new height.

Approved.

## REMOVAL OF THE CHINESE SECRETARIAT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Other charges, Incidental Expenses.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: There have been a number of expenses in connection with the removal of the Department to Beaconsfield Arcade.

Approved.

## A CLERK'S SALARY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$425 in aid of the vote Land Office, Personal Emoluments.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: This is simply a question of a Clerk who has been promoted in the office instead of being transferred. It is really the transfer of a salary from one department to another.

Approved.

## REMOVAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Transport.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: This is in connection with certain work being carried out for the removal of some of the work of the Opium Factory to Kennedy Town.

Approved.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: There is one other matter which I wish to put before the Finance Committee. It is the question of the British Empire exhibition.

We have been in constant communication with the two Chambers of Commerce, and the Government now has a letter, dated 25th May, which I will read to the Committee. It says:—

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th May and to state that a further meeting of the Joint Committee of the two Chambers of Commerce was held on May 25th when we definite proposals were shaped for Hongkong's participation in the British Empire Exhibition.

The first place, financial aspects were considered with a view to delimiting the nature and extent of Government assistance. It is believed that the method of noting a Hongkong Section in the Exhibition, which will be most satisfactory economically from the point of view of the Government, will be to vote a definite sum and to put up a limited guarantee against loss. After very careful deliberation, the Committee passed the following resolution:—

The Government be asked to underwrite the entire cost of the erection of buildings for the Hongkong Section of the Exhibition, to the amount of approximately \$400,000 that, in addition, the Government give the Chinese Chamber or its representative syndicate a vote of \$150,000 towards the cost of transport, passages and maintenance; and that the Government be further asked to put up a guarantee against loss the amount of \$100,000 against a grant fund to be put up by the Chinese Chamber of \$50,000.

That is to say, the Government is asked to vote \$500 in cash and to pay another \$100,000 in the event of loss—this to be the total extent of the Government liability.

The Committee quite prepared for a stipulation by the Government that provision of instruction and not directly remunerative exhibits such as demonstrations of manufacturing processes and native industries, is a condition of Government assistance. It is considered that the vote of \$500,000 mentioned in the resolution will not only a contribution towards the cost of non-remunerative but essential features of the Exhibition.

I put these figures before you with the intimation that it is the decision of the Government, subject to representations that may be made to the Council to vote the money accordingly at its next meeting. I do not for any special expression of opinion but to give members of the Finance Committee time to think over the proposal before the next meeting when the matter will be discussed.

The concluded the proceedings.

## CALIFORNIAN VEGETABLES

|                     |     |       |      |         |      |
|---------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|------|
| Sugar Corn          | ... | No. 2 | Size | per tin | 50   |
| Succotash           | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 70   |
| Sauerkraut          | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 60   |
| Parsnips            | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 50   |
| Turnips             | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 50   |
| Gelery on Branch    | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 1.35 |
| Cabbage             | ... | " 2½  | "    | "       | 45   |
| Carrots             | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 45   |
| Brussel Sprouts     | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 55   |
| Lima Beans          | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 85   |
| Runner Beans        | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 45   |
| Beetroots           | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 50   |
| American Artichokes | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 55   |
| French Artichokes   | ... | " 1   | "    | "       | 1.60 |
| Marrowfat Peas      | ... | " 2   | "    | "       | 65   |
| Pimientos           | ... | " ½   | "    | "       | 40   |
| S. & W. Asparagus   | ... | " 2½  | "    | "       | 1.15 |

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## CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Café Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Café Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds:—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

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## NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

|                   |          |                |          |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| AFTER EVERY PARTY | WALTZ    | SNAKES HIPS    | FOX-TROT |
| RED MOON          | "        | FAREWELL BLUES | "        |
| WONDERFUL ONE     | "        | BAMBALINA      | "        |
| APPLE SAUCE       | FOX-TROT | ARGENTINE      | "        |
| CRYING FOR YOU    | "        | LA MOME        | TANGO    |
| WHO'S SORRY NOW?  | "        | SPANISH MOON   | "        |

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EXCLUSIVE SELECTION  
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SUMMER FROCKS.  
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AN EXCELLENT VARIETY OF PLAIN COLOURS, AND  
EMBROIDERED NOVELTIES.







## CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUHR SITUATION.  
STRIKE MOVEMENT  
SUBSIDING.

LONDON, May 30th.  
The strike movement in the Ruhr is waning, the new agreement increasing wages apparently satisfying even the communists. Mass meetings of strikers at Gelsenkirchen and elsewhere decided to resume work.  
An Essen message states that, replying to the German protest of the seizure of 97 millions of marks from the Reichsbank at Essen, General Degoutte says the money was seized because the German Government had not paid cash for the maintenance of the French and Belgian troops in the occupied territory. The money would not be returned. He gives no assurance that there will not be similar seizures.

PARIS, May 30th.  
A message from Düsseldorf states that the resumption of work is almost general throughout the Ruhr. Work is in full swing at Essen.

BELGIAN ARMY SERVICE TERM  
TO BE INCREASED.

BRUSSELS, May 30th.  
In order to meet the necessities of this occupation of the Ruhr, a Bill has been introduced to increase the term of service in the army by four months. The Minister of Defence said the extra service would cease when the occupation ended. The Socialists intimated their inflexible opposition.

## GERMAN REPARATIONS.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM GERMAN  
AGRICULTURE.

BERLIN, May 30th.  
Following a meeting of representatives of agriculture, the delegates informed Dr. Cuno that agriculture was prepared to contribute two hundred million gold marks yearly toward reparations.

## OPIUM COMMISSION.

SUGGESTION FOR MONOPOLY  
UNIFICATION.

GENEVA, May 30th.  
The Opium Commission has adopted a resolution, moved by Sir Malcolm De Levingne, recommending that the Council of the League of Nations invite the Powers having Eastern possessions, in which the use of opium for smoking purposes is temporarily continued, to enter forthwith into negotiations through a special conference or otherwise with a view to examining measures to carry out in the most effective manner part II of the Opium Convention, and thereby pave the way for a reduction of the quantity of opium used. The conference will also examine the possibility of concluding an agreement for the adoption of a uniform policy on the basis of various suggestions, like the suppression of the system of farms and the establishment of monopoly unification, price unification, and penalties for infractions of the opium laws. The French representative voted against the resolution on the ground that it infringed the Convention.

## THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

PRESIDENT HARDING ON U.S.  
WORLD RELATIONSHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.  
Speaking at the Memorial Day commemoration in Arlington military cemetery, President Harding declared that the United States had proved it could have less armament, and should now strive for an assurance of less war. The United States could not and should not avoid its world relationship. "We cannot guarantee, but can promote, peaceful adjustments of disputes, and aid in the establishment of agencies for peace. If national honour should again call the United States to arms, it will be the duty of the country to use every resource and every activity, and all its wealth, to make common cause for the nation's preservation."

DUTCH INDIES TRADE.  
BETTER BUSINESS FOR BRITISH  
FIRMS.

LONDON, May 30th.  
Presiding at a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce for the Dutch Indies, in London, Sir Walter Towley said thanks to the energies of the Chamber, the importance of the Dutch Indies as an outlet for trade was beginning to be appreciated. The marked rise in price of many Dutch Indies products could not fail to encourage business, and facilitate the task of financial administration. The increase in the price of rubber had unfortunately not been maintained, and apparently the good effect of the curtailment of output could only really be felt if the curtailment became general.

REICHSBANK MEETING.  
ECONOMIC CHAOS IN  
GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 30th.  
At the annual meeting of the Reichsbank, the president, Herr Havenstein, said the deterioration of the country's finances and economic life had made ruinous progress, with the result that calls on the Reichsbank had increased eleven or twelve times. The note circulation had risen to twelve hundred and eighty millions, and wholesale index prices from 2,663 to 147,500.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.  
SERIOUS POSSIBILITY OF A  
CRISIS.

LONDON, May 30th.  
The *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent at Moscow reports that M. Chicherin declares the Russo-British position is very serious, and if Marquess Curzon insists on the recall of the Soviet Ambassadors to Afghanistan and Persia, a rupture will be inevitable.

## DUTCH PILOT ACQUITTED.

THE HAGUE, May 30th.  
The Court of Appeal has acquitted Pilot Breed, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the collision of the steamer *Zuiderdijk* and the British steamer *Edvardend*, last year.

## EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, May 30th.  
The *Pioneer* learns from Meshed that the fatalities in the earthquake at Turbadilari are estimated at four thousand.

## ART O'BRIEN ON TRIAL.

LONDON, May 30th.  
Art O'Brien and eight Irish deportees were charged to day at Bow Street with seditious conspiracy, and remanded until tomorrow.

## A MILLIONAIRE SHIPOWNER.

LONDON, May 30th.  
The shipowner Mr. Frank Bibby left estate worth £1,229,483.

## LAWN TENNIS CONTESTS.

BRUSSELS, May 30th.  
In the Davis Cup competition the first day's results were: Lycett (Britain) beat Watson (Belgium) by 6-2, 8-6, 6-2; Washer (Belgium) beat Gilbert by 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

## MRS. MALLORY IN FORM.

LONDON, May 30th.  
Mrs. Mallory opened her British tour in the Middlessex championships at Chiswick, and has entered the fifth round without the loss of a set.

## WORLD THEATRE.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Big moments crowd one upon another and tumble towards a tremendous climax in "A Wife Awakening," the current attraction at the World Theatre, running till Saturday night. It is the story of a wife whose trust in her husband is so blind and so intense that she places her own reputation under a cloud to save him from ruin, only in the end to receive his gross contempt. How the wife, at last learns the true character of her husband and how she works out her destiny and finds enduring happiness are phases of the most engrossing dramatic subject represented in this magnificent picture.

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

TWO FOREIGN CAPTIVES RELEASED.  
TSAOCHUANG, May 31st.  
Major Allen and Mr. Smith have been released.

## TWO OTHERS "REMOVED."

LATER.  
Major Pinger and Mr. Solomon have been removed from the top of Paotzuku.

## U.S. LOAN TO CHINA?

## BANKS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

PARIS, May 30th.  
It is understood that a recent meeting of the Council of the Chinese Consortium considered, *inter alia*, the question of a loan to China and will submit a report to the respective Governments.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says indications are appearing that the United States Government is trying to encourage American bankers to make a further loan to the Chinese Government. President Harding recently expressed the opinion that the Consortium could probably accomplish more than military or diplomatic methods in the way of tranquillizing China. The correspondent believes the Government would encourage enlarged activity of American banks in China, but the Banks do not appear enthusiastic over the prospects.

## RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI.

## NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

LONDON, May 30th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Ronald McNeill said that the negotiations for the return of Weihaiwei to China had been resumed. The Government was unable yet to make a statement on the subject, but he assured the questioner that all private interests in the territory were receiving full consideration.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.  
RACE STORIES BY A BRITISH  
ADMIRAL.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on Mr. Sargant's Prohibition motion, Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt contributed many stories of his American experiences in support of his contention that prohibition would never kill drinking. "One speaker in the debate said all whisky distillers in England ought to be prosecuted," he remarked. "But I would give them a medal for turning out such jolly good stuff." (Laughter.) He was staying in an hotel in America during the last eighteen months, and he was sent a good deal of whisky, with, on each occasion, a note to this effect: "We know you will be having a good many people coming in to see you, and we are afraid that you may be getting something vile from the hotel servants. But stick to this, because it is all right." (Laughter.) When he left the hotel—the same maid always looked after him (loud laughter); her members were quite wrong, she was Irish and 40 (renowned laughter)—he tipped this maid very well (laughter), pointed out the empty bottle, and asked her whether she could do anything for him in the way of getting rid of them. "You are going to give them to me! Heaven above! They're worth a dollar and a half to me; they're genuine John Jamieson's." (Laughter.)

AEROPLANE STORAGE  
IN INDIA.

## EFFECT OF CLIMATE STUDIED.

Owing to the lack of funds the latest report on civil aviation in India shows no developments of importance, says a Simla message. The main interest lies in a study of the deterioration of machines at Dumdum, which provides data for the housing of aeroplanes in an unfavourable climate.

Results showed that an aeroplane left out in the open, with a cover over the cockpit and engine only, became totally and permanently unserviceable in three months. Packed in cases and left out in the open, machines became permanently unserviceable in eleven months. Housed in canvas, they required continual overhauling and replacement of parts, and became unserviceable within two years. Kept in open-fronted, unfloored sheds made of matting, with thatched roofs, they remain serviceable, without much overhaul, for fifteen months, and with careful attention are usable up to twenty-six months.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES).]

## EASILY DUPED.

An amazing story, illustrating how easy it is to dupe a certain class of persons, was related when a Chinese was indicted for robbing a man named Wong Kung of a wristlet watch or, alternatively, of receiving the wristlet watch.

Mr. Dyer Ball prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

According to Mr. Ball, five men employed at a smelting factory near a village called Kwachung in the New Territories were proceeding from work at about ten o'clock on the night of the 7th March. Two men came up to them at a lonely spot, and said they were detectives. One had an electric torch which he flashed in their eyes. The two said they suspected the workmen of being bad characters, and they would have to be searched. They submitted to this, and two of the five had their wristlet watches taken away. The other three were allowed to go. The bogus detectives then took the two workmen along in the direction of Yaumati. One of the captives asked that he might be allowed to go back to the works, and he was set free. The other was Wong Hung, and he was left alone with the two men. They attacked him with a bamboo pole and ran away up the hillside. Wong reported the matter at Yaumati Police Station the next day, and learned that the two men were not detectives.

Later, on information received, prisoner was arrested as one of the imposters, and he was found to be actually wearing one of the stolen watches. The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

## AN INDICEMENT THAT FAILED.

In the afternoon a man and his wife were charged with offering a bribe to Sergeant Baker in order to dissuade him from carrying out his duty. The defendants were Ng Wan Fe and Wong Nan.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes) told the Jury that Sergeant Baker, in company with a Chinese constable, went to No. 171, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, on the 14th April last, in order to search for opium. He found the opium, and a number of smoking implements. The two defendants were present, and he saw the man give something to his wife, and speak to her. The woman then went to a cubicle, and the sergeant went after her and brought her out, thinking that she might have some opium on her, and was intent on concealing it. She then pressed thirty-five dollars in notes in his hand. He asked her what the money was for, and she replied, "Maskee, sergeant, drink some tea." The husband turned to him and asked him how much he wanted. He then realised that the money was meant as a bribe. He took both prisoners along to the police station.

Evidence was called bearing out this story. The Chinese constable who was in the room at the time, stated that the woman asked him to take some of the opium away, in order that there should not be so much to produce at the Magistracy, and the offence would not appear so great.

The defendant's told his Lordship that the money was meant for bail. The man thought that if he went to prison, some one would have to bail him out, so he passed the money over to his wife for that purpose. The woman, not knowing the proper procedure in such cases, handed it over to the sergeant right away, and when he refused she asked him how much, meaning how much bail did he want.

The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of both prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

The Jury throughout the day consisted of Messrs. H. R. Remington, (Foreman), W. S. Hillier, A. Bragley, B.M.O. de Cunha, A. Mair, F. E. Silva, and W. J. Carroll.

Mr. W. H. Hambury, of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has returned from a visit to India and the Sudan, states that the prospects of the Empire becoming self-supporting in the matter of raw cotton are hopeful.

Following a dispute at the supper table, Father Charles Dillon, Assistant Rector of St. Augustine Church, Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A., shot and killed his superior, Father Henry O'Neill. He then telephoned for the police.

The first Irish Free State Budget was introduced in the Dail on April 13th. There is a debt of £2,531,000. President Cosgrave announced that there would be no reduction in taxation, direct or indirect, and no new taxes.

## PEACE AND TRADE.

MR. BALDWIN'S HOPEFUL  
OUTLOOK.

The present Prime Minister addressed a meeting of the Wales and Monmouthshire National Unionist Council, on April 25th.

It left him told, Mr. Baldwin said, when in regard to present politics people said to the Government, after they had only been six months in office, that they must have imagination and put a programme out. The Government had a great deal to consider, and difficult work to complete, before the time arrived for that. When they were returned to power last autumn there were two things which made it a little difficult. In the first place, for many years there had been almost complete cessation of party warfare, and that meant many people were forgetting how to fight, and did not know always who were their friends and who were their enemies. Then there was growing up a younger generation which had not probably been attracted to any one of the three principal political currents which were running in the country to-day.

Therefore, one of the first tasks was to consolidate their own forces in the House of Commons and to have a large army of new members, what it meant to hold the central citadel and to defend it from all the assaults that eloquence, and skill, and cunning, whether from outside or inside, could deliver against it.

## ECONOMY AND REAL PEACE.

One of the planks in his platform at the election had been economy; it was of itself a tremendous task and not a showy one, but it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country. Another thing in which progress had of necessity been very slow towards real peace throughout the world. The Government came into office at a very critical time so far as the Near East was concerned, but he thought that by patience, consideration, and moderation, and, let him add, by the perseverance and skill of Lord Curzon, they had brought peace within measurable distance of accomplishment. When that came they would be almost instantaneous improvement in trade throughout the Levant and in those districts which had since the war been practically closed markets. More than that, the Government hoped to obtain by peace with Turkey a much better prospect of peace in the Middle East with a settlement throughout Mesopotamia and Northern India.

The other question, of peace in Europe, had been the most difficult task, and he doubted if the last Government, or any Government, could have made more progress in the time than the present Government had made. He did not know that they would get that complete settlement which they all desired in the immediate future, but he thought there was an increasing number of people in Europe—in France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium—who realized not only that there could be no security for Europe, and, therefore, the world, until a complete settlement of reparations and debts had been arrived at; and, further, that so long as these questions were still open, so long there would remain in Europe an amount of combustible material which might well endanger, not only the peace, but the civilization, of the world.

## OSMAN DIGNA.

FAMOUS DERVISH CHIEF'S 22  
YEARS' CAPTIVITY.

Mr. Thomas Johnston, the Labour member for Stirling and Clackmannan, was asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently, if Osman Digna (the Arab chieftain) has been a close prisoner for over 22 years, if he is now over 100 years old, and, if so, will the Under-Secretary advise the cancellation of sentence and Osman's release, so that the old man may be taken care of by his tribe and end his days in peace.

Osman Digna's name was prominent 40 years ago. He was one of the chiefs who commanded the dervishes of the Eastern Sudan under the Mahdi in the days of Gordon. There is no accurate information as to the date of his birth but he is undoubtedly of great age. Until 1892 he was a slave dealer at Suakin, but in that year he went to Kordofan and joined the Mahdi.

With a force of dervishes he attacked the Egyptian troops and gained repeated victories over them, routing 4,000 at El Teh, near Suakin, in 1894, killing 2,375, though the Egyptians were commanded by Baker Pasha, a British officer of great experience. In 1896 in an engagement with an Anglo-Indian force at Fenni, he broke into the British square and inflicted heavy loss.

Thereafter, for many months, he harassed the garrison of Suakin. But in 1891 he was severely defeated by the British and driven into the Sudan.

He narrowly escaped death at Omdurman and after the fall of Khartum in 1898 he fled into the hill country near Suakin, where he was captured in 1900, having been betrayed by a member of his family.

Soon after his capture he became insane. Old and white-headed, he took to proclaiming that the English were now the prophets of Islam.

Bone harpoons found in Holderness, East Yorks, are considered by eminent scientists to be the earliest traces yet discovered of man in that district, and to date from 10,000 to 12,000 years B.C.

Mr. Joseph Constantine, shipowner, left unsettled property valued for probate at £1,003,168. This is the first millionaires' estate of the new financial year, and the duties amount to about £500,000.

Judgment in the treason trial at Sofia was delivered on March 31st when the Ministers of the Radolavoff Cabinet had committed Bulgaria to war on the side of Germany, and certain generals were sentenced.

EGYPT'S CONSTITUTION.  
STATUS OF THE SOUDAN.

The King of Egypt signed the Constitution on April 10th. Telegrams were sent to the provincial Governors notifying them of the promulgation of the Constitution, which at ten o'clock next morning was heralded by the firing of 101 guns in Cairo and at all ports in Egypt, and of 21 guns in the chief towns in the interior.

Article 1 declares Egypt to be a sovereign state, free and independent; the Government an hereditary monarchy; the official religion that of Islam, and the official language Arabic.

Article 19 provides for the obligatory elementary education of both sexes, free in public "Maktabs."

Section III determines the powers bestowed by the Constitution. It is declared therein that all powers emanate from the nation. The legislative power is to be exercised by the King concurrently with the Senate and the Chamber, but the King and the Chamber alone will have the right to create and increase taxes. The succession to the Throne is to be hereditary in the family of Mohammed Ali.

The King can return any law to Parliament for renewed examination, but if voted by a two-thirds majority in each House it will become law. The King can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, can nominate and dismiss Ministers, and can nominate and revoke diplomatic representatives on the Affairs.

Article 159 of the Constitution says: "The present Constitution is applicable to the Kingdom of Egypt. This provision in no way affects Egypt's rights in the Sudan."

Article 160 says: "The title which the King of Egypt will bear will be established after authorised delegations have fixed the definite status of the Sudan."

The King can create and confer decorations and can declare war and make peace, but an offensive war requires the consent of Parliament, and peace treaties and alliances are subject to the ratification of Parliament. Thus Ministers are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is to be composed of two-fifths nominated members and three-fifths elected members, one Senator to every 15,000 inhabitants, the age limit to be 40, and the duration of the mandate ten years. The Senate is to be renewable by half every five years. The King will appoint the President.

The Chamber of Deputies is to be composed of members elected by universal suffrage, one deputy for every 60,000 inhabitants, the age limit to be 25, elections to be held every five years. No member of Parliament while a member of the Chamber can accept honours or decorations except military orders.

Section IV deals with finances. No concession or monopoly can be granted except by means of a law and for a limited period. Parliament will not have the right to interfere with budgetary provisions relating to international engagements. The Constitution will enter into operation when Parliament assembles.

The provisions relating to the representative and Parliamentary character of the State cannot be revised, nor can the succession to the Throne and the principles of liberty and equality. The Constitution in no way affects Egypt's obligations towards foreign countries, the rights of foreigners legally acquired in the country, or recognised usages or treaties.

The law will regulate the manner in which the King exercises, in keeping with the principles of the Constitution, his powers concerning religious establishments and the nomination of religious chiefs, the pious foundations left to the control of the Ministry of Pious Foundations, and, generally, matters interesting the various creeds admitted in the country. In the absence of legislative provision these powers will continue to be exercised according to the prevailing rules and usages.

The King's prerogatives as head of the Royal family will continue to be regulated by the law of 1922 dealing with the status of the Royal family.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC  
CONFERENCE.

## SCOPE OF PROGRAMME.

The general business of the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in London in October will be to study the possibilities of co-operation in the development of the resources of the Empire and the strengthening of economic relations between its constituent parts. It is officially explained that this will involve consideration of—

- (1) Ways and means for the fuller development of the natural resources of the Dominions and Colonies.
- (2) Inter-Imperial commerce, shipping, and communications generally.
- (3) Co-ordinated action for the improvement of technical research.
- (4) The organization of economic intelligence.

(5) The unification of law or practice in the Empire in certain matters affecting trade development.

The progress of co-operation in overseas settlement on the lines laid down in the resolution on the subject passed by the Imperial Conference of 1921, as well as the possibilities of further progress, will also come under review.

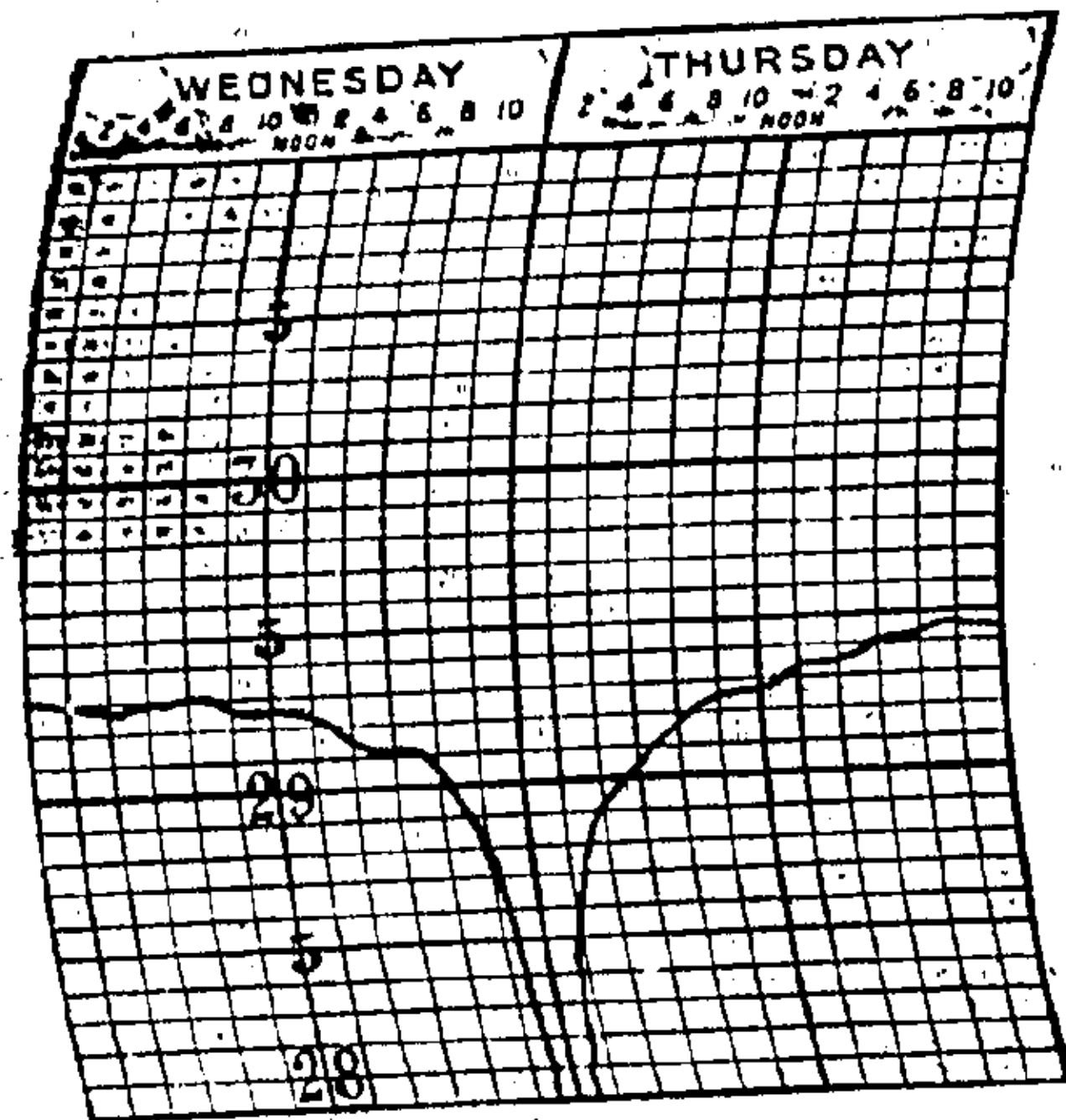
The work of the various bodies which have already been established on an inter-Imperial basis for the purpose of economic co-operation will also be considered, and in all probability certain aspects of the external commercial relations of the Empire will be included in the general survey of the Conference. These include, for example, the question of mutual co-operation amongst the various Governments to safeguard their economic interests in relation to foreign countries; proposals for promoting international arrangements for the more equitable treatment of commerce; and the position of Government enterprises as regards taxation and legal liability.

Wild scenes were witnessed at Aberdeen last month, when German trawlers attempted to enter the harbour to discharge fish. The vessels were heavily bombarded with stones by the fishermen strikers, and hastened out to sea.



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**YOUTH AND THE RACE.**  
NEED FOR SEX EDUCATION.  
SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A notable addition to the valuable reports produced by the National Birth-rate Commission, appointed by the National Council of Public Morals, was presented on April 10th to the Minister of Education. The new volume deals with the thorny subject of sex education and the care and training of adolescence. The Commission handles the difficult and delicate problems involved with great frankness and from the mass of expert knowledge and practical experience placed at their disposal they have arrived at certain definite conclusions and in regard to both branches of the inquiry. The investigation has been pursued on a number of lines—physiological, educational, and sociological, with the ethical interest dominant throughout. The relation between body and mind is so close, and the moral interest is so affected, both by physical conditions and mental processes, that both physiology and psychology were taken into account in the investigation. As the education of the young may be reinforced or neutralised by social conditions the protection society can offer has been indicated. Moral education with special reference to sex has, however, been the main, but not the sole purpose of all the inquiries, and to this subject the first section of the report is accordingly devoted.

**FRANK TREATMENT ESSENTIAL.**

The questions which have been considered in this section are the following: Should instruction in regard to sex be given to young people? At what age should it be begun? What should be its content? By what method should it be imparted? What is the agency that it is practicable to employ?

On the first point the Commission is convinced by the evidence heard: "That however difficult and delicate the task may be, it is one that cannot with due regard to the moral safety and welfare of youth, be shirked, but must be undertaken, and should be therefore considered, not as an invidious duty, but as a privilege."

As to the age at which instruction should begin, it is remarked that the common assumption that this should be only on the approach of puberty has been entirely disproved by a great deal of the evidence submitted. All the witnesses examined insisted that questions asked by children about their own origin should be answered as fully and frankly as the capacity of the child allowed. While reticence must be observed as to sex relations, the old legends must not be repeated; the child must not be made to feel that he had asked a question that should not be asked; and even if told that the full answer could only be given later, must have his curiosity about himself satisfied.

It was generally agreed that it is impossible rigidly to fix on the age when such instruction might be given; the environment, the development, the environment of the child affect the time when curiosity in these matters should not be anticipated by teaching gratuitously given, but should be honestly satisfied when it shows itself. Knowledge should be imparted gradually, and not come with a shock of surprise at puberty, when harm even may be done by the more precise information which must then be given, if it has not been prepared for.

"The Commission records its conviction that instruction should be given whenever curiosity in regard to these matters appears or when there is any indication of bad habits being formed."

**NATURE OF INSTRUCTION.**

There was not the same general agreement among the witnesses as to the content of sex instruction. Almost without exception, however, they were of opinion that some reference must be made to the fact of motherhood; then, that the relation of the sexes might be referred to in general terms, dwelling on the ideal of marriage and parenthood.

"It is with this more reticent policy that the Commission finds itself in general agreement, while recognising that a longer experience and a wider inquiry are necessary for a confident judgment as to what may or may not be imparted."

The Commission also desires to emphasise several general conclusions which have resulted from the hearing of the evidence. (a) It is a serious, injurious mistake to isolate sex instruction from moral education generally, for thereby an undue emphasis is given to it. Chastity should be treated as a wide and objective as possible, to awaken an intellectual interest rather than to stimulate an emotional response.

(b) The motive of fear of the consequences of any abuse of the function should not be stimulated by the instruction given. Nor should the motive of chastity to the other sex be unduly stressed, as that may make the relations between the sexes artificial and not natural; at least not in the training of boys and girls for those entering on manhood or womanhood more may be said about marriage and parenthood.

(c) Even where a bad habit has been formed, it should not be treated, as it often is by parents and teachers, with harshness.

(d) Human parenthood should not be isolated, but treated as part of the evolution of life. The teaching should be as wide and objective as possible, to awaken an intellectual interest rather than to stimulate an emotional response.

(e) As the mental development of the child is gradual, so must the instruction be adapted to the state of development reached. As in this respect a girl's development is usually in advance of a boy's, the same instruction would not be suitable for both. In the discussion of the Commission the insufficiency of knowledge to secure virtue was recognised.

"Hence the essential importance that the instruction should be given in a proper atmosphere of personal relation between teacher and taught, by one who has the confidence of, and so can influence, those being instructed. While the instruction should not be emotional, it can only be fully effective where there is affection."

**DUTY OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.**

There was general agreement that the preparatory instruction as regards the facts of life, birth, and growth generally, in the biological lessons (botany and zoology), might be given to a class, yet the instruction to be given at puberty could be most suitably given to only a small group, and that any personal warning should be given individually. It was generally recognised

that when a child left home for school, a private warning of possible difficulty or danger should be given, and again that at the end of school life there should be a frank talk of the perils by the way in the new life about to be begun.

"The general impression left by the evidence has been that no rigid rules can be laid down, but that what is essential is that those who give instruction should be competent, and that they should have the confidence of those receiving instruction."

As to who should impart sex instruction, there was general agreement that the duty rests first of all with the parents, but no less general was the opinion that many parents are not competent to give such instruction, fail to realise their responsibility, or shrink from the task because of its delicacy and difficulty. They are ready to show the responsibility on teachers. Even when the task falls on the teacher, it is essential that the consent of the parents be obtained and, so far as practicable, their co-operation.

How important is the influence of the parents in the development of the child, and how often that influence is bad rather than good, was convincingly shown by Dr. Crichton Miller from the standpoint of the new psychology. As regards marriage and parenthood, this witness stated, grievous wrong was done to girls either by a mother who laid such stress on the sufferings of motherhood as to make it not seem worth while, or by a father who played the tyrant in the home. From the same point of view Dr. Cyril Hart called attention to the fact that not a little juvenile delinquency is due to the substitution of some form of artificial action for the indulgence of the sex impulse.

While there is a growing number of teachers who are prepared to assume the responsibility for such instruction, it would seem that in the elementary school at least the obligation is not universally recognised, and that the men teachers are more opposed to this teaching than the women. The majority of the teachers are not yet competent to give instruction, as they have not themselves been taught in the training colleges. The Board of Education Syllabus on Hygiene does not yet contain this subject.

"In view of the necessity of competent instruction in the schools of the country, the Commission urges that teachers should be adequately trained to impart it, and that the matter should receive the serious consideration of the Board of Education."

The Commission records its opinion that more advantage might be taken of the opportunities afforded by maternity and child welfare centres for imparting right education in matters of sex and parenthood, and it is convinced.

"That much more might be done through the varied agencies of the Church—Men's Brotherhoods, Women's Sisterhoods—to raise the ideal of marriage and parenthood, and to bring home to parents their responsibility for the instruction of their children as well as to it them to discharge that duty."

**UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.**

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| Meirco                | ...     | Amoy     |
| Dover, Isolation Hos- | ...     | Shanghai |
| pital                 | ...     | Shanghai |
| Nagasaki              | ...     | Shanghai |
| Kablico               | ...     | Shanghai |
| Kuwamura Nohibi       | ...     | Kobe     |

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| NUMBER | ADDRESS | FROM |
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|--------|---------|------|

|                 |     |          |
|-----------------|-----|----------|
| 1308/27th Murao | ... | Hongkong |
| 1740/25th Rowan | ... | Shanghai |
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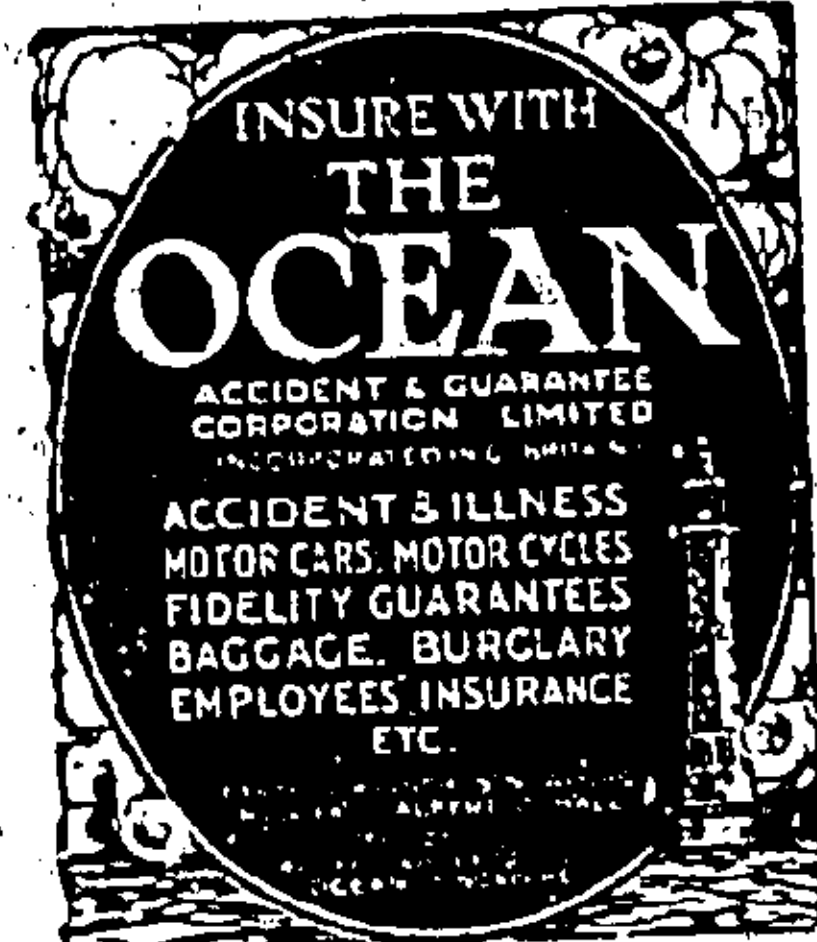
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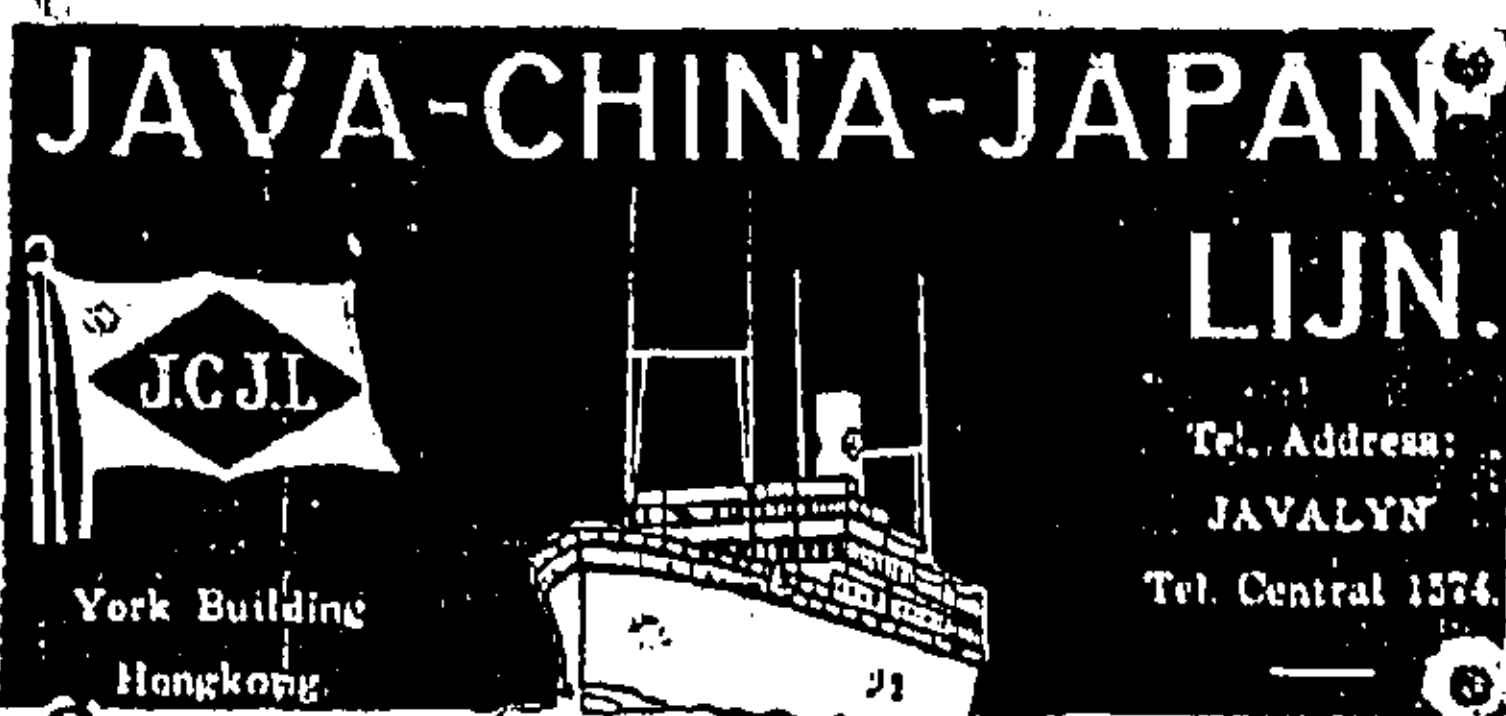
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| TJITAROEM  | JAVA        | 10th June            | 12th June              | SWATOW & NORTH CHINA |
| TJILBOET   | JAVA        | 18th June            | 19th June              | SHANGHAI & JAPAN     |
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S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 5th June.  
S.S. "SALEIER" ... 3rd July.

Sailings to Europe.

| Steamers   | For                                    | Sailing on or about |
|------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| "OLDEKERK" | Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen | 20th June.          |
| "SALEIER"  | Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen | 15th July.          |

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About 26th June, 1923

| Further Sailings | Expected on or about | Will leave homewardbound on or about |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| M/S. "Panama"    | 4th June             | 16th July                            |
| M/S. "Bolivia"   | 10th July            | 17th August                          |
| M/S. "Australia" | 25th July            | 31st August                          |
| M/S. "Java"      | 25th August          | 30th September                       |
| M/S. "Afrika"    | 10th September       | 16th October                         |
| M/S. "Chile"     | 10th October         | 16th November                        |

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
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"MONADNOCK"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 11th June, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "FIUME L"

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**BRITAIN AND REPARATIONS.**

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.  
STABILITY OF THE ENTENTE.

Lord Curzon, in an important pronouncement which he made upon foreign policy in the House of Lords on April 20th conveyed the impression that he saw dawn breaking upon the darkened European situation. "I cannot help thinking," he said, "that if Germany were to make an offer of her willingness, and intention, to pay, and to have the payments fixed by authorities properly charged with the duty, and if she were at the same time to offer specific guarantees for continued payments, an advance might be made." France, he observed, had more than once intimated her willingness to accept such an offer, whether made to her alone (in which case she would undertake to conform to her in combination with her Allies, "It is to the general interest," said Lord Curzon, "that such an overture should be made. We must come to it sooner or later, and, in my judgment, the sooner the better." That, he informed their Lordships, was the substance of the advice he had consistently given to the German Government, and he added that of the general wisdom of it he had no reason to doubt.

The statement (says *The Times*) made an impression, especially when Lord Grey also discerned symptoms, if not of drawing together, at any rate of a willingness to discuss the terms of a future settlement. Lord Curzon answered his critics by defining the Government policy, which he said, was fundamentally based upon the Entente as an ally and a factor in a world of flux. That had been, and would continue to be, the underlying principle of our policy, whether it was in the East or in the West. Only upon that foundation were we likely to build a new and stable structure, whether it was in the Ruhr or at Lausanne. Consistently with this the Government had observed, and as long as they had the confidence of the country they would endeavour to observe, an attitude of watchful and friendly neutrality. "We have never given and shall not give," he continued, "the smallest encouragement to Germany to evade her liabilities. On the contrary, we hold that they ought to be met, and that Germany to the limits of her capacity should pay. We have not receded from the proposals put forward by the Prime Minister in January." He did not say, by that word, that the proposals were stereotyped or immutable in detail, and that we were not prepared, as, of course, we were, to resume discussions upon the point.

As to French security, we were also willing at any suitable time in the future to discuss plans or proposals, but he added the warning, "these cannot be carried out by the dismemberment of Germany or by setting up a new and ruinous sore in the heart of Europe. If guarantees are to be given they should be of a reciprocal kind." Lord Curzon made it plain that the attitude of Britain on the subject of reparation had not changed. "We have not abandoned, and shall not abandon," he said, "our claims. Then there was the question of the Foreign debts to Great Britain. We had already made an offer that was almost profuse in its generosity. We regarded the problem as an international problem which could only be decided by united action and not by isolated agreement between any two Powers, or any small groups. He indicated that as soon as a move was made and he reminded the House that he thought it might be made by both parties. "I am not without hopes," he added, "that on these lines a solution may yet be found."

Lord Curzon defended the retention of our troops in Rhineland. Their presence, he said, had not merely been tolerated by, but had been entirely acceptable to, both parties. He hoped the question of withdrawal was one which would not be pending. If announced it would create a feeling of dismay among our Allies. The guiding consideration of British policy had been that the Entente between France and England should not be broken. The Government were profoundly convinced that the Entente was the basis of European recovery and European peace. If the Entente broke down he saw no limit to the chaos that would result, and to the perils to the recovery of Europe that might ensue.

A POSITIVE NEUTRALITY.  
Our neutrality had, in fact, a very positive aspect, and one which at any moment might be called into more overt existence. The policy of avoiding mistakes and waiting for the right moment to intervene was not a negative policy. It was one which might not only be tactically wise for the moment, but might turn out in the long run to be a policy of the highest statesmanship. He referred to the suggestion made by Germany to provide for the security of France, but pointed out that this suggestion had no immediate relevance to the present situation.

Lord Grey dissociated himself from any attack upon the Government for not having intervened. What use would intervention have been in a situation so acute? Premature intervention might have resulted, not in facilitating peace, but in intensifying the situation. The time might come when diplomatic action on the part of the Government might be useful in solving the difficulty. It might soon become disastrous, if the present deadlock was prolonged without any new light or new prospect of a solution being found. He expressed his view that France would not leave German territory until they had not merely a settlement of reparations but security for the future. That was a very natural thing with which we ought to sympathize. The Ruhr policy was not going to give France security in the future, whatever it might do for the moment. It was going to make security more difficult. It had in it the seeds of *renouveau*, and would drive Germany more and more to look for an arrangement with Russia. He pointed to the League of Nations, made a reality and with the inclusion of Germany, as being the best instrument for securing peace.

In 1913 the amount of beer drunk in Britain was 26 million barrels; in the year just past the consumption was reduced to 18 million barrels.

**SCOTTISH SPORT.**

RANGERS THE CHAMPIONS.  
Q. K. AND CLYDEBANK PROMOTED.  
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, April 23th.  
Rangers by defeating Kilmarnock, decisively secured the Scottish League Championship for the season. At the start of the competition Hibernian, Airdrieonians, Aberdeen, and Dundee, at different periods took a turn at the top of the table, but excepting for the earlier months, there was little variety in the contest. Rangers took the lead on December 9th, and did not again relinquish the position; their situation, indeed, was not seriously challenged. A slight recurrence of interest was caused during the last few weeks, and there was a possibility of Airdrieonians overtaking the leaders, but Rangers' loss of form was temporary, delaying rather than imperilling their ultimate success. There can be no question that they won the championship on their merits.

The only fixture of general interest was the meeting of Airdrieonians and Falkirk, as the result of that game would decide the position of runners-up. Airdrieonians won decisively, and secured a distinction that their excellent and sustained form throughout the season entitled them to. Drawn games were played between Motherwell and Celtic, Heart of Midlothian and Ayr United, and the two remaining games, like the one at Ibrox Park, were won by the narrow margin of 1-0. Partick Thistle at home defeated Hibernian and Aberdeen at Shawfield against Clyde being successful by that margin. There remains to be settled the question as to which club will descend to the Second League along with Alloa.

THE SECOND DIVISION.  
The Championship of the Second League has also been settled, Queen's Park being the winners. The descent of the premier club to the Second Division last year was generally deplored, but not only have gloomy forebodings been dispelled, but the club have gained in popularity and prestige through their experience. Similarly the whole competition has profited by the inclusion of the amateur representatives, as public interest was evincing and maintained in the Second Division to an unprecedented degree. It is unfortunate that a competition so completely satisfying was marred in its closing stages by the penalty inflicted upon St. Johnstone by the Management Committee of the League, who mulcted the Perth Club in a fine and the deduction of two points that practically deprived the club of its chances of promotion. Clydebank have come to pay, but St. Johnstone's defeat and penalty ensures that Clydebank accompany Queen's Park to the Senior Division next season.

RUGBY SEVEN-A-SIDE.  
In the Border seven-a-side competitions Glasgow, at Harewood, defeated Edinburgh Academicals in the final; and Walkerburn defeated Heriots A in the Peebles final.

CRICKET.  
Although we will have to wait for another fortnight before the majority of the Scottish players get into fettle, a start was made in the West. It was a shivery business, and everyone was glad when the stumps were drawn. The prospects for the season are good, however, and there is no doubt that the game is appealing to a wider section of the community than in the past.

ATHLETICS.  
The ten miles flat and seven miles walking championships—the latter a new event—of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association were decided at Hampden Park, Glasgow. In the latter the results were:—1. Colin McLellan, Shettleston Harriers and Glasgow Police A.C. (time 67 min. 21.5 sec.); 2. Adam Grossert, unattached (69 min. 4.5 sec.); in the ten miles the leaders were:—1. J. G. McIntyre, Shettleston Harriers (56 min. 43 sec.); 2. P. Martin, Maryhill Harriers, 53 min. 50 sec.

Addressing a conference of the Red International of Labour Unions, last month, Mr. Tom Mann advocated a general strike to remedy the grievances of the workers. Another speaker urged that the "all-in" strike was the most effective weapon which the workers possessed.

**INDO-CHINA**

STAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

| SAILINGS            | SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. | 1st June, Noon              |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "YUNANG"               | 1st June, 2 p.m.            |
| MANILA              | "YUENSANG"             | 1st June, 5 p.m.            |
| Kobe via MOJI       | "LAISANG"              | 3rd June, 10 a.m.           |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "WINGSANG"             | 3rd June, Noon              |
| TIENTSIN            | "CHIPSANG"             | —                           |
| TSINGTAU via SWATOW | "TUNGSHING"            | Tuesday, 5th June, Noon     |
| SHANGHAI            | "HANGSANG"             | Tuesday, 5th June, Noon     |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW  | "MINGSANG"             | Thursday, 7th June, 8 a.m.  |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "LOKSANG"              | Friday, 8th June, Noon      |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "MAUSANG"              | Friday, 8th June, 2 p.m.    |
| SANDAKAN            | "KWONGSANG"            | Tuesday, 12th June, 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "KUTSANG"              | Tuesday, 12th June, Noon    |
| Kobe via SHANGHAI   | "LAISANG"              | Monday, 18th June, 3 p.m.   |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA  | "FOOKSANG"             | Saturday, 23rd June, 3 p.m. |

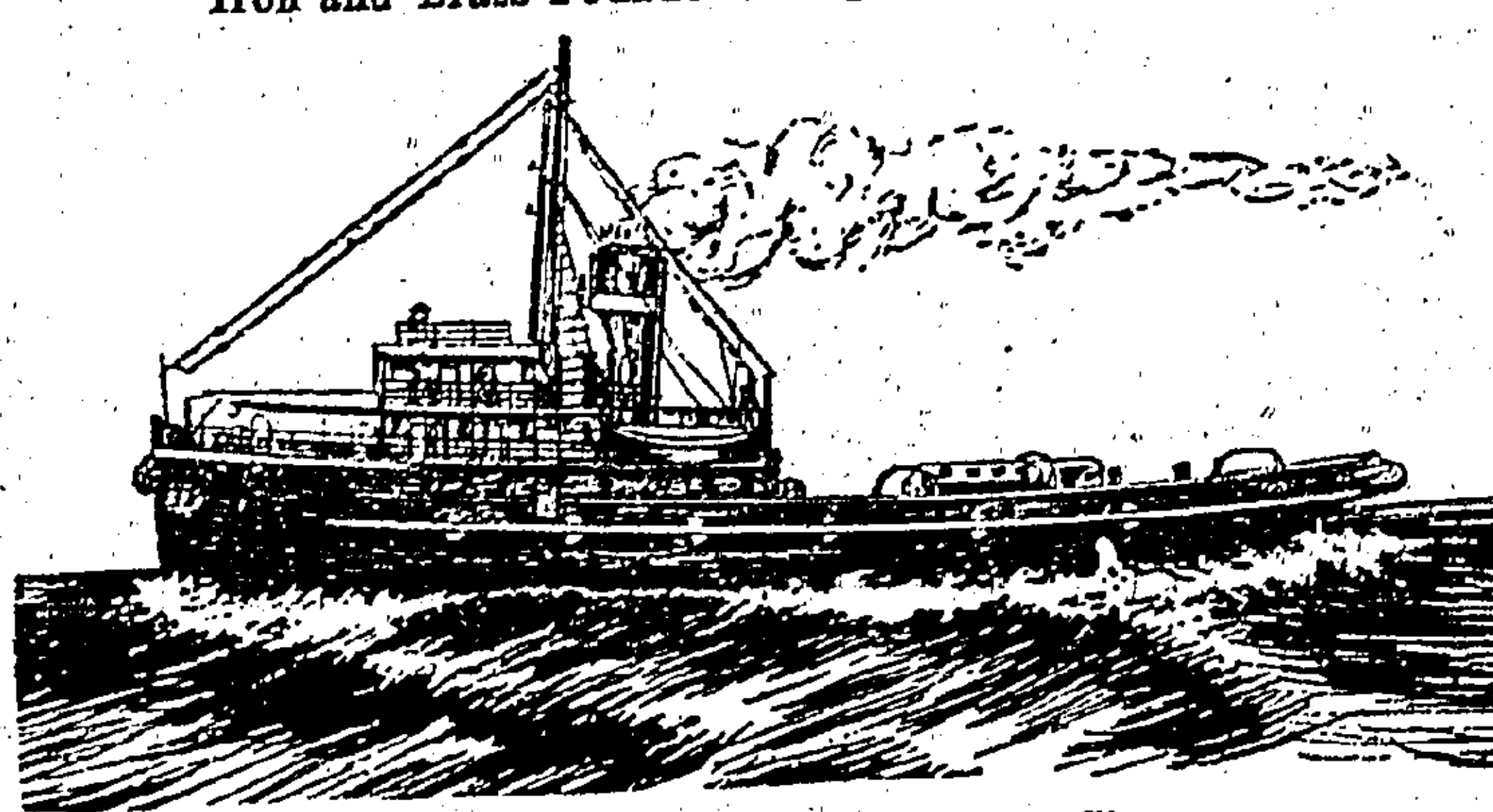
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S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 18th June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.  
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Vessel. Due Hongkong. Vessel. Leaves Hongkong. Discharges.  
"GLENSTAR" ... 4th June. "GLENANOR" ... 4th June  
"GLENIFFER" ... 18th June. "GLEN" ... 1st July  
"CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 2nd July. "GLENAPP" ... 1st July  
"GLENBEG" ... 16th July. Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.  
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## HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF TOKIO" 8th June ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.  
"CITY OF MANCHESTER" 17th July ... do.

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|                     |                |           |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| "OANPA"             | via Suez Canal | 5th June  |
| "CITY OF PITTSBURG" | via Suez Canal | 18th June |
| "KEEMUN"            | via Suez Canal | 28th June |
| "DIOMED"            | via Suez Canal | 5th July  |

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|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| CORDILLERE     | —                              | —                                          | 11th June                                       |
| ANGERS         | —                              | —                                          | 25th June                                       |
| CHILL          | 4th May                        | 5th June                                   | 8th July                                        |
| PORTHOS        | 18th May                       | 19th June                                  | 23rd July                                       |
| ANGCOR         | 1st June                       | 3rd July                                   | 6th Aug.                                        |
| CHAMBERD       | 15th June                      | 17th July                                  | 20th Aug.                                       |

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| STEAMERS (2nd)      | £3. 0s. 0d. | STEAMERS (2nd)      | £1. 5s. 0d. |

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| HAIPHONG | Capt. W. C. Passmore | Friday, 8th June, at 1 p.m.  |

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|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| "SORDAN"     | 6,700  | 5th June, Noon              | Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay      |
| "TEVORE"     | 6,318  | 12th June                   | do.                                  |
| "SARDINIA"   | 6,280  | 13th June                   | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |
| "DELTA"      | 6,097  | 27th June                   | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "SICILIA"    | 6,813  | 30th June                   | Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay      |
| "VALWA"      | 10,741 | 11th July                   | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KIDDERPORE" | 8,331  | 15th July                   | Singapore, Colombo & Bombay          |
| "I FVANH"    | 8,394  | 15th July                   | Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay      |
| "EOTPAN"     | 8,688  | 30th July                   | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "BHIVA"      | 9,017  | 8th Aug.                    | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |
| "EASPMIR"    | 8,241  | 22nd Aug.                   | Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay      |
| "SICILIA"    | 6,813  | 28th Aug.                   | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "MACFOTONIA" | 10,812 | 7th Sept.                   | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |
| "DONGOLA"    | 8,048  | 21st Sept.                  | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "MANTUA"     | 10,902 | 5th Oct.                    | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "BARMALA"    | 9,068  | 19th Oct.                   | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**

|         |       |           |                                 |
|---------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| "JANUS" | 4,894 | 16th June | Calcutta via Singapore & Penang |
| "JAPAN" | 6,552 | 22nd June | Calcutta via Singapore & Penang |

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

|           |       |                |                              |
|-----------|-------|----------------|------------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | 4,770 | 5th June, Noon | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
|-----------|-------|----------------|------------------------------|

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|           |        |                |                                 |
|-----------|--------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| "DEVANHA" | 8,082  | 2nd June, Noon | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| "TAKADA"  | 7,000  | 6th June       | Japan via Amoy                  |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000  | 12th June      | Japan direct                    |
| "MALWA"   | 10,941 | 17th June      | Shanghai only                   |
| "SICILIA" | 6,813  | 18th June      | Shanghai only                   |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"  | on or about 19th June. |
| S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" | on or about 1st July.  |

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Incorporated in Great Britain  
8b, George's Building  
Telephone: Central 3185  
Telegrams (Faraprice)**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, BUTTERFIELD &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMOR MARU" ... Thursday, 14th June

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, &amp; BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"AUTAI MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Tuesday, 5th June

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 21st June

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd June

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"ARUN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st July

KIELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 7th June

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"KOSU MARU" ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: K. BHIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| For                         | Steamer    | To Sail              |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| CHEFOO                      | "FOOCHOW"  | On 1st June, Noon.   |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN | "HUICHOW"  | On 2nd June, Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO         | "SINKIANG" | On 2nd June, 4 p.m.  |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE          | "KWEIYANG" | On 3rd June, Noon.   |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI             | "SZECHUEN" | On 5th June, D.L.    |
| HOIHOW & BANGKOK            | "CHENAN"   | On 5th June, 10 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK            | "KWANTUNG" | On 5th June, Noon.   |
| SWATOW & AMOY               | "KAYING"   | On 6th June, 4 p.m.  |
| MANILA                      | "TAMING"   | On 6th June, Noon.   |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI           | "SUNNING"  | On 7th June, Noon.   |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 9th June, 4 p.m.  |

Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Fridays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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| Steamer | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Leave Hongkong for Manila, Cebu, & A. P. Ports |
|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|         |                              |                                                |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

|                   |                |           |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| S.S. "Doylestown" | Due Hongkong   | In port   |
| U.S.S.B. "Murex"  | Leave Hongkong | 1st June  |
|                   | Due Hongkong   | 24th June |
|                   | Leave Hongkong | 25th June |

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEAFARER PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

|                      |                |           |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|
| U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" | Due Hongkong   | 12th June |
|                      | Leave Hongkong | 13th June |

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for  
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINE  
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA  
1st Floor, Queen's Building,  
Phone Central No. 2008.  
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For NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WHAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th July.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.  
PIRELLA having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S.S. "NIPPON"           | sailing on or about 5th June. |
| S.S. "PIRELLA"          | sailing on or about 4th July. |
| S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" | sailing beginning of August.  |

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA &amp; KOBE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 5th July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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